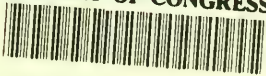


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New England Family History

**VOLUME IV.
1911 — 1912**

Pages 550 to 867 Numbers 13 to 16 Inclusive

**A Magazine Devoted to
the History of Families
of Maine, New Hamp-
shire and Massachusetts**

Edited and Published by
HENRY COLE QUINBY, A. B., LL. B.
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NEW ENGLAND FAMILY HISTORY

HENRY COLE QUINBY, A. B., LL. B.,

(Member New England Historic-Genealogical Society; New York
Biographical and Genealogical Society)

Editor and Publisher

165 Broadway, New York City

VOLUME IV., 1911-1912, (PAGES 550 to 867)

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Bury James Cole

New England Family History

HENRY COLE QUINBY, A. B., LL. B., Editor,

165 Broadway, New York City

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July, 1911

No. 13

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LIFE OF HON. BENJAMIN J. COLE.

Benjamin James⁷ Cole was the seventh son of Isaac⁶ and Hannah⁶ (Atwood) Cole. They and their ancestry have been described in this HISTORY, the Atwoods, beginning at page 229, and the Coles, at page 143. Isaac⁶, the father, was a smelter of iron at or near what is now called Sugar Hill, at Franconia, New Hampshire. The stack of the furnace was existing ten years ago and may still be intact. Benjamin James was the 13th child, and very delicate, so that his parents figured he could not be "raised" without great care and pains, and those they bestowed freely. He was born at Franconia, 28 Sept., 1814.

As a slender, pale faced lad, fooling about the camps of the charcoal burners preparing the fuel used in his father's furnaces, his future wife, then Hetty Batchelder, saw him first. But he and she have expressed (in each other's presence) amazement of the most convincing character as to what she could have seen in him to attract her, presented as he was, nearly in the guise of a blackamoor. After the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, they seemed not to

refer to it so often—in the contemplation of each other's good qualities, the question of discovery took a back seat.

Benjamin lacked the physique deemed necessary for farming, so he was given more than the usual education.

He was seven years old, when his father moved from Franconia to Franklin, N. H., and in the public schools of that town he commenced his education. This was continued at Noyes Academy until he was thirteen years old. He afterwards attended Sanbornton Academy. When he was nineteen years old, for a year and a half he was unable to attend to study or work on account of ill health.

When he was about 13 years old, in 1827, his father moved his iron manufactory to what was then Batchelder's Mills—named for the father of Hetty. The iron of Sugar Hill, though of fine quality, could not be rendered into metal at a profit and they had discovered another iron deposit in Gilford, in which township his future father-in-law's mills stood.

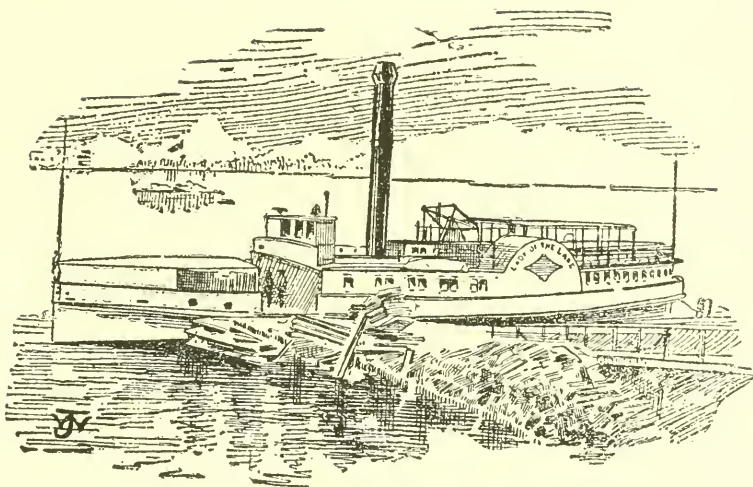
That amounted to little or nothing, the legend of the ore hammered unrefined into a horseshoe nail to the contrary, notwithstanding. Isaac, the father, then began to use iron which other people had elsewhere made, and by the foundry he built, he turned it into many forms of cast iron—stoves, ploughs, andirons, and later, into complicated machinery.

Benjamin was not twenty-four when he married, 18 June, 1838, the Hetty of his earlier acquaintance. She was Mehitable Aborn Batchelder, born 26 Sept., 1818, whose family are fully mentioned at page 481 of this HISTORY, and a picture of the house in which they were married appeared opposite page 530.

The Concord and Montreal Railroad, one of the first in this country, had progressed as far as Concord, about thirty miles south of Batchelder's Mills, the name of which was changed to Lake Village. Mr.

Cole had been sending two and four horse teams to Boston, a hundred miles away, weekly or thereabout, for years—then only thirty miles to Concord. He embraced with ardor the proposition to extend the railroad north through his own town, became a considerable stockholder, and the thing was accomplished in 1848.

It became obvious at once that the Weirs—four miles north—presented an ideal junction for a steamboat line to connect the railroad with the populous and important towns separated from the railroad by the extensive waters of Lake Winnepesaukee. The Winnepesaukee Steamboat Company was organized in that year, their charter dated June 24, 1848. James N. Elkins, S. C. Lyford, Charles Lane were authorized to call the first meeting, and at that meeting S. C. Lyford was chosen chairman, with Charles Lane as clerk, the grantees being the above named men, with J. N. Elkins, William Walker, Jr., *Benjamin J. Cole*, John T. Coffin. The directors were Woodbury L. Melcher, Daniel Pickering, W. Walker, Jr., B. J. Cole, John Coe, J. N. Elkins and J. T. Coffin. Their first meeting was held at the Cerro Gordo house, September 12, 1848, when Benjamin J. Cole was elected president; Charles Lane, clerk; J. T. Coffin, treasurer, and W. Walker, Jr., agent. At a meeting held October 25, 1848, Mr. Walker presented a model for a boat, which, after an inspection, was adopted. The boat was 121 feet long with 21 feet beam. William Walker, Jr., and B. J. Cole were authorized to build, and they proceeded as soon as possible with the work, the lumber used in the construction of the steamer being cut around the lake and furnished by Mr. Cole's firm. The building of the boat began in January, 1849, and she was finished in time to hold the meeting on board in July 20 of that year. The boat was built a little to the right of where now stands Bickford's machine shop, near the freight depot at Lake Village. She was called the "Lady of the Lake."



THE ORIGINAL LADY OF THE LAKE.

After running some twenty years the hull was re-built at Meredith, and later on, while lying at her wharf at Wolfeboro one night the entire top of the boat was burned off to the water's edge. No fatal accident ever occurred on the "Lady," and the most serious disaster in her history was while carrying a party on a moonlight excursion, when she struck a rock near Witch Island, and it was found necessary to run ashore and beach her on Governor's Island. The repairs and loss of the season's business from this accident cost the company \$10,000.

The palmy days of the Lady were between 1868 and 1876, when the craft was popular as an excursion boat. Diamond Island was then the famous picnic resort of the State, and boasted of a good sized hotel, bowling alley, dancing pavilion, etc. Excursionists would crowd the decks of the Lady until the boat was fairly top-heavy, and a rush of the passengers from one side to the other to view some passing object of interest would cause her to tip until the women folks and nervous people were almost panic stricken. On one of these excursion trips the Lady carried a crowd of 1280 people from Diamond Island to The Weirs. The boat was always ably commanded and has safely carried many thousands of delighted tourists over the Smile of the Great Spirit.

During her career the Lady underwent numerous repairs and changes until it was a standing joke that every part of her had been re-built several times but like the schoolboy's knife, which had a new handle and new blades, she was still the same old boat. The most extensive repairs were made in 1882 when the hull was about entirely rebuilt at the Weirs and numerous other improvements made both above and below the deck.

The Lady of the Lake was towed to her last moorings, north of Lake Village, May 1, 1894, after thirty-two years of service.

In 1846, Mr. Cole took a perpetual lease on a certain amount of the water power resulting from the



MEHITABLE ABORN⁹ (BATCHELDER)

Wife of Benjamin James⁷ Cole.

fall at Lake Village, and ever since then the iron works he established there have utilized this as the source of part of their mechanical power.

Prior to the arrival of the railroad in 1848, Mr. Cole's teams did practically all the freighting, and an old resident of Lakeport in reminiscences published in 1892 says, "We remember quite distinctly those large wagons covered over the top with canvas, drawn by four and sometimes by six horses; and how many times we have seen them unload their goods for Horace Bugbee, their leather for William Odell, their share of freight in the shape of iron and steel for George W. Young!"

Mr. Cole's own recollections have appeared seldom in print; then in the form of reporter's notes of speeches and the like. The Lake Shore Railroad was opened from Lakeport through to its junction with the Boston and Maine Railroad about the 17th of June, 1890; the *Manchester Union* said:

"When the sections with that which came into Alton over the Boston and Maine had reached Lake Village, Col. H. B. Quinby, accompanied by distinguished guests, ascended the platform which had been erected in Railroad square, and after music by Rublee's band, called the great mass of people which had assembled to order. He referred to the occasion as one fitting to be celebrated. Today had witnessed the culmination of an event for which the people of Belknap, Strafford and Rockingham counties had labored for twenty-five years. The Lake Shore is opened, and today we, in Belknap county, can clasp hands with the people of Strafford county, and can see a straight course from Lake Village to the sea. He referred to the early history of railroad building, and compared them with those of today, showing the great advance made in the character of rolling stock, speed and general capacity. After congratulating all upon the consummation of their great desire, he introduced the Hon. B. J. Cole.

"Mr. Cole spoke happily and distinctly, for one of his advanced years. He alluded to the fact that he came to Lake Village sixty-three years ago, and that not a man or child was alive who was there at that time. The village then consisted of seven houses, with no business of any kind, not a shop or store having been erected, and, said the speaker, 'I had to go a mile and a half to get my boots tapped.' Since that time the increase has been gradual and steady. He referred in decided terms to the control of the lake by Massachusetts parties, and said that in 1844 the people of the village joined with those of Plymouth in asking for a railroad. The demand was kept up and both money and honor was pledged until in 1848, in May the road came to Tilton, and in September to Laconia. Then in spite of obstacles the road went through to Haverhill, and he was glad to see the fight had been kept up till the Lake Shore was an accepted fact. He hoped yet to see a city at Lake Village and said: Forty-five years ago I gave \$1600 for sixteen acres of land from the church yonder down the street, and extending back into the country and they thought I got cheated, but I had faith and I want you to have, and go on and succeed in the future."

In 1849 and 1850 the township known as Gilford, in which Lake Village was the largest settlement, sent Mr. Cole as its representative to the State Legislature, where he was recognized as a man of great common sense, and with a firm and forceful manner of presenting his ideas.

He introduced the bill incorporating the Lake Village Savings Bank 18 June, 1849. He was then thirty-five years old, and a miniature painted on ivory now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, Jr., of New York, shows him to have been a rather pale, smooth-shaven, black-haired, thin featured young man, with something of the ascetic in his appearance; clear and piercing blue eyes and



GOVERNOR FREDERICK SMYTH OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. AND COUNCIL, 1866

BENJ. J. COLE,
ISAAC SPAULDING,
JOHN H. ELLIOTT,
Keene

Nashua
GOV. SMYTH

LUTHER B. HOSKIN,
Lisbon

HORTON D. WALKER,
Portsmouth

a thin rather curved nose, thin lips. He was as we know, rather below the medium height, and very slight of form.

His hair turned white at an early age and he wore a beard which was also of snowy whiteness; these he retained till his death.

His style of dress he appears to have adopted in early middle age, after having been somewhat of a dandy in his youth. It is characteristic of his conservatism in all things that he never changed the form of his garments again as long as he lived. I can see him now! His hat was a high glossy silk tile with a somewhat wider brim than any style prevailing during my recollection; though he had a special block at his hatter's in Boston, we knew his headgear was new only by an additional glossiness of nap, and as years passed it got nearer the high hat of today in height, coming down reluctantly a half inch at a time, no doubt through the treachery of the hatter.

Mr. Cole always wore a broadcloth frock coat, reaching to his knees and unhemmed around the skirts—a style not unusual even in the early '80's; his waist coat and trousers were of the same material. To see his smartly shod feet, of whose small size I am inclined to think he was not unconscious, one would never suppose that he always wore the old fashioned high boots, covering the calf of the leg, down over which the trousers fell in graceful lines—much as we see them on the standing statuary of modern statesmen. The creasing of trousers came into fashion when he was a very old man, and furnished him with many a comfortable joke at the expense of those who wore them that way.

Mr. Cole always wore high linen collars bending a little outward all around, thus preventing the satin stock from rising too high.

This was his costume summer and winter, early and late. Rough travel, hot weather, afloat and ashore, Sundays and week days, in church, in his forge and

foundry, the only difference he ever allowed himself was the removal of his hat, which then was never far from his hand. Never till bed time did he make any change.

Mr. Cole was extremely fond of horses, and all his life liked to drive behind an especially rapid trotter; his stable was seldom without one or two that could really go. But he never entered one of his horses in any contest more formal than a brush on the road.

Mr. Cole's horses were the best to be had, but he never bought a horse that had to be urged, and never used a whip. Many anecdotes used to pass in this connection. It is said that he was talking from his carriage to a man in the train at Lakeport, when the train started. "We will finish this at Tilton," said he. "I guess not," responded the train passenger; but sure enough, there was Mr. Cole, waiting for him when the train pulled in at the station, eighteen miles away. The only explanation is that the time table in the early days of railroading differed from that of today.

Dr. Goss once amused the family at Lake Village. He said he asked a man at the neighboring Village of Gilford if he had seen Mr. Cole. "Yes," was the reply, "he has just gone by, driving like the Devil. He is at Alton Bay by this time." Mr. Cole was then driving a Morgan horse, famous through the countryside for its speed and known as "Old Fan."

Mr. Cole's testimony at the hearing before the Commissioners in the Lake Company litigation early in March, 1878, contained the following historical matter:

"I have lived in Lake Village fifty years; my father built the foundry here. The old Folsom dam stood here when I came here. There were six or seven houses in the village then—1827. The Pepper mill commenced to run in 1828 or 1829. The village had quite a start at that time—some thirty or forty houses

were built. It did not grow much for some years, until Sargent came to work.

"The next period of growth was when the railroad was built. During the time of the Civil War, the village had a marked growth. Since 1840 I do not remember the Lake Company's building any new building except the Bugbee store.

"Mr. Batchelder (Mr. Cole's father-in-law) tried to buy flowage in the bay, and he did buy some. I have heard him talk about it.

"After the charter of 1846, I took a lease for water-power. My present lease was written in 1852; Mr. Bell was the agent, and I took the lease and the deed for the land from him.

"In 1854 and 1855 we suffered on account of low water. In the former year it got as low as six inches of water.

"I constructed my flume or penstock in 1854 and the machine shop the same year. I am running two waterwheels; the one for the machine shop is of one hundred horsepower.

"In prosperous times I have employed one hundred and sixty men. I am now renting part of my water-power to Wardell Needle Co. and to Crane and Peaslee; I also furnish the water for houses in the village.

"In 1866 a mill of mine, occupied by John Pepper, was burned, which released about half my water-power, and I was not so much troubled afterwards. The excavation at the Weirs improved the water-power at Lake Village as they can draw the water lower in Lake Winnepesaukee. In 1829 not over a hundred cubic feet per second ran down the river."

In those early days the only transportation on Lake Winnepesaukee was by row boats, and perhaps a few scows, that travelled very slowly as a result of a horse on a treadmill turning the side paddle wheels. Today

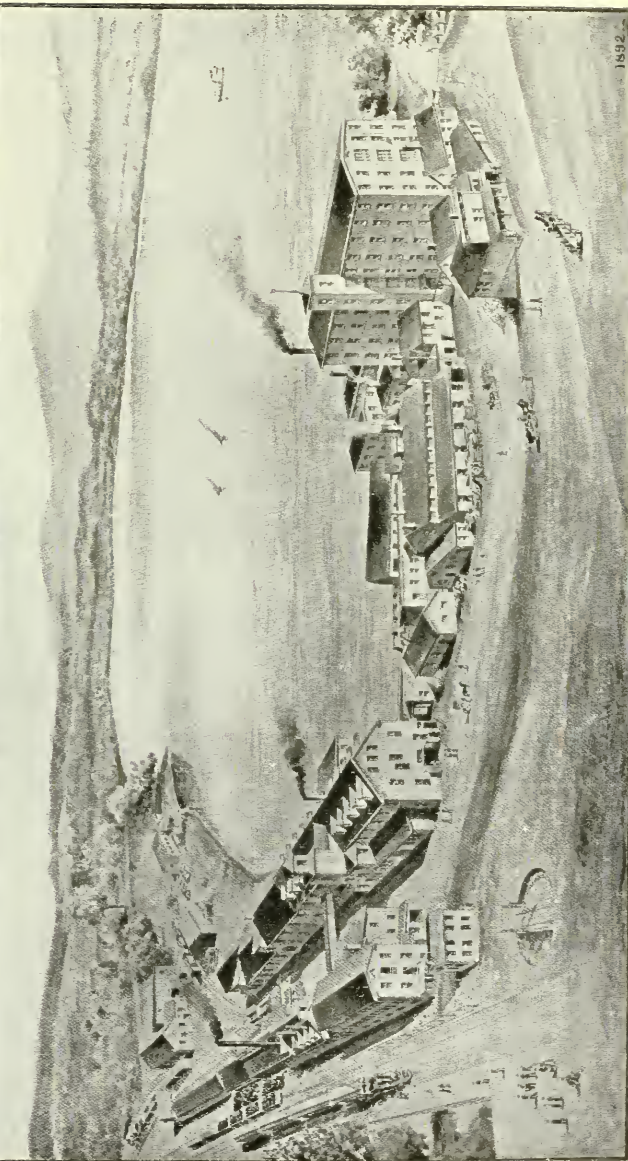
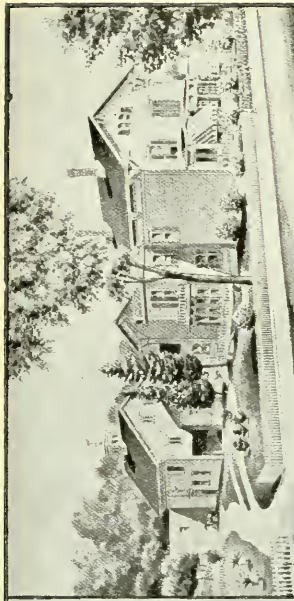
there are said to be a thousand steam and gasoline boats in commission during the summer season.

In 1894, Mr. Cole, whose memory for dates and figures of all kinds was phenomenal, said, "Sixty-six years ago today—that was April 10, 1828—I went with a party in a row boat to Centre Harbor for some iron, intending to come back the same day; but the lake became so rough that we stayed over night and then returned in a snow storm."

"The enterprise conducted by the Cole Manufacturing Co. is generally regarded as having been founded in 1836, and so in one sense it was, but the business from which it sprung was established in 1827, by Mr. Isaac Cole, father of the treasurer of the present company, Mr. B. J. Cole. The original establishment was a foundry and in December, 1836, was purchased by Messrs. Isaac, John A. and B. J. Cole—three brothers—who began business under the firm name of Cole & Co. In 1846 this was changed to Cole, Davis & Co., and in 1857 Mr. B. J. Cole became sole owner and continued the enterprise under the style of B. J. Cole & Co., until the incorporation of the present company in 1873, later increased. Mr. Cole has been treasurer from the beginning, and was also superintendent until he resigned that position in 1883, since which date it has been held by Mr. H. B. Quinby. The company's plant has been increased and improved from time to time until now it covers some five acres of ground and is adapted to the economical manufacture of a great variety of articles, and unsurpassed facilities are enjoyed for the doing of general machine and foundry work, forging, etc. By no means the least of their advantages is the waterpower available, that amounting to about two hundred horse, and being absolutely reliable at all times of the year. The water comes from Lake Winnepesaukee and has $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet fall. The character, variety and amount of the product since the company's organization have of course changed with the times, and especially so as

COLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS & FORGERS,
LAKEPORT, N.H.

PLATE 1. 1892
N. H. 1892



PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE COLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY AT LAKE VILLAGE

(From the County History)

the management have always been quick to see openings and take advantage of them. At present the consumption of scrap iron in the forge is about 100 tons per month, 1000 tons of iron being used in the foundry per year. Large amounts of bar-iron and steel are also used. The company have a brass foundry where a general line of casting in this metal is done in a superior manner."

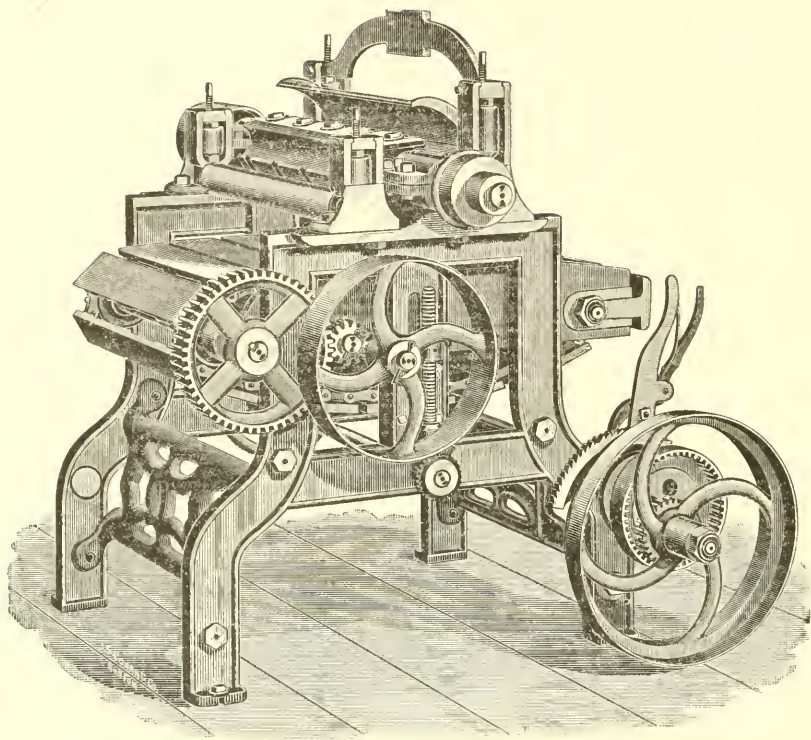
The foregoing paragraph is from a local publication of about 1890. Since that time the forge has been doubled in capacity by the erection of a second steam trip-hammer, and the manufacture of stoves and other cast iron articles has been practically discontinued.

The *Commercial Recorder*, Feb. 15, 1890, speaking of the Cole Manufacturing Company, said:

"The premises occupied comprise four buildings, one a machine shop, one in which the offices are located which is also used as a storehouse, one a foundry, next for woodworking and last the forge and blacksmith shop. Another building for the storing of lumber completes the plant. The company as the heading indicates are both brass and iron founders and machinists, and manufacturers of the celebrated iron giant rock and track lifters, and do a large business in mill machinery of all kinds, shafting, gearing, water wheels, etc."

The History of Merrimac and Belknap Counties says:

"Mr. Cole has built several mills and bridges on contract; was one of the incorporators of the Lake Village Savings Bank, and for years its president. Also one of the incorporators of the Laconia National Bank, of which he was a director ten years, and an incorporator and the present president of the Wardwell Needle Co., of Lake Village. He was a member



PLANING MACHINE, MADE BY COLE MANUFACTURING CO.

of the Free-Will Baptist Church and a trustee of New-Hampton Institute.

Mr. Cole was a democrat until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. Since then he has been a republican, says the History of the County. He represented Gilford in the State Legislature of 1849 and 1850. In 1862, 1863 and 1864 he was a candidate of the republican party for state senator in the Sixth Senatorial District; but as he represented a minority party, he was not elected. He was nominated and elected a member of the governor's council for the Second Councillor District, and served as such in the years 1866 and 1867, during the administrations successively of Governors Harriman and Smyth. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1868. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which renominated Lincoln at Baltimore in 1864.

The foregoing, from the History of Merrimac and Belknap Counties, is but a meagre indication of the interest and activity of Mr. Cole in assisting to promote the welfare of his state politically. The following sidelights on the part of Mr. Cole's career are taken from the Life of Senator Rollins, by Hon. James O. Lyford.

The republican convention to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Baltimore took place in 1864. "There was no question as to the candidate for President whom the New Hampshire delegates would support. The interest in the convention was in the personnel of the delegates, and there were a large number of candidates. A ballot was taken for four delegates at large, with the result that Onslow Stearns, William Haile, John B. Clarke, and Thomas E. Sawyer were elected. As district delegates, Benjamin J. Cole and Joseph B. Adams were chosen from the first of the three districts. John B. Clarke was proprietor of the *Manchester Mirror*; of the other delegates, Haile had been Governor of the

State, Stearns was president of the State Senate, Cross was the most prominent candidate for Congress, Cole was then and for years after the leading republican in his section of the State, and Sawyer became a candidate for Congress at the next election" (*id.*, 169-170).

In the same year the Republican Congressional Conventions in the first and second districts were held Dec. 21. The delegate's votes were scattered among five candidates, Mr. Cole receiving seven. Gilman Marston received the nomination (*id.*, 177).

In 1871, interest centered in the Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. Mr. Cole received a complimentary vote from seventy-four delegates. James Pike received the largest number of votes, but lacked a majority by sixty-two votes. Col. Lyford says:

"It was confidently believed by the party leaders that subsequent ballots would result in the nomination of one of the other candidates. Before a second ballot could be taken, however, a motion was made to nominate Pike by acclamation. It was carried in one of those critical moments of a convention when the leaders are off their guard and taken by surprise" (*id.*, 244).

There is reason to believe that on a subsequent ballot, Mr. Cole would have received the nomination which in New Hampshire is equivalent to an election. The outcome of the convention was a surprise to Mr. Cole, and a keen disappointment to his friends. However, the election returns were unexpected. There was no choice of governor by the people, and a Democratic legislature elected a Democratic governor. The Republicans elected Straw as the next governor, and, says Lyford, he having had the customary two terms, Mr. Cole's name was among those most prominently mentioned as his successor in 1873 (*id.*, 303) and again in 1874 (*id.*, 327).

Says Maj. John Aldrich:

"I was quite intimately associated with my uncle, the late Benjamin J. Cole. Soon after my 20th birthday, and during the following years I became his bookkeeper and practically his confidential clerk, and I had good opportunities to learn his leading traits, characteristics and habits. He gave me my first lessons in bookkeeping and had me accompany him on several trips through towns in the adjoining counties where he had established agencies for the sale of his manufactures, being absent sometimes several days, in order to acquaint me with that part of the business.

"I think the most striking trait in his character was his deeply religious nature, his implicit faith in God, and belief in the efficiency of earnest unceasing prayer. I will relate one circumstance which illustrates this point. One evening in the fall of 1856, he called in my house on his way home from prayer meeting. Almost the first words he uttered were, 'John, if ever I prayed to God in earnest, I have done so for the past five years, that He would deliver me from (naming certain business associates), and God has answered my prayers, He has delivered me from mine enemies.'

"He was decided in his views on all political, moral and social questions. His early convictions and political associations were with the Jacksonian Democracy; until the firing on Fort Sumter, when his intense patriotism, caused him to at once denounce the traitors unsparingly, and ever after he was a whole-hearted Republican."

The local paper in 1888 characteristically described the golden wedding as follows:

"On Monday, June 18th, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Cole celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. This half century of married life has been a happy one, and it was fit and proper that the day for the

celebration of such an occasion should be bright and lovely, as only a day in June can be. Agreeably to the announcement friends were seen wending their way toward the elegant family residence to extend their congratulations to the couple, whom God in his goodness has blessed with a life of comfort and happiness. The tide of friends continued to flow toward the family residence, until over two hundred and fifty had been present and extended congratulations, among the friends being a large delegation from the shops of the company. The interior of the house was tastefully and beautifully decorated with flowers, many of which were given by friends, and were the choicest that green-houses could afford. A varied and excellent collation was provided and served in fine style by a caterer from Boston. During the reception, which lasted from four to eight o'clock, Blaisdell's orchestra discoursed fine music. Among the beautiful tokens from friends was an elegant silver service, gold lined, the gift of the employees of the Cole Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Cole is treasurer, as a testimonial to Mr. and Mrs. Cole of their kind wishes and esteem, which was much appreciated by the recipients. Among the guests from out of town were," etc.

"The third annual meeting of the Laconia and Lake Village Water Works was held at the pumping station Monday, at 4 o'clock p. m. The old board of officers was re-elected.

"In connection with the other proceedings the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Directors of the Laconia and Lake Village Water Works assembled at their annual meeting this eighteenth day of June, 1888, miss the presence and counsel of their associate, the Hon. B. J. Cole, and learning that at this hour he and his wife are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the 50th anniversary of their marriage, desire to join



BENJ. J. COLE,
Lake Village



GOVERNOR WALTER HARRIMAN,
Concord



HAZEN BEDELL,
Colebrook



WM. E. TUTHERLY,
Claremont



ISAAC SPAULDING,
Nashua



WILLIAM C. PATTEN,
Kingston

GOVERNOR WALTER HARRIMAN OF N. H. AND COUNCIL, 1867

(Compiled by Gov. Henry B. Quincy of New Hampshire., 1910)

therein and hereby send greetings, expressing the hope that their long and useful lives in this community may be still further prolonged and that in their declining years, surrounded by kind friends and relatives, they may reap the reward of well spent lives which they so richly deserve.

“Resolved, that the action of this board be entered upon the records of the corporation and that the President communicate the same to Mr. and Mrs. Cole in such a manner as he shall deem appropriate.

Mehitable Aborn (Batchelder) Cole died at Lake Village 15 July, 1893.

She had all the firmness which characterised her branch of the Batchelder family, combined with a deep and tender affection for her family, a lively sense of fun, wide appreciation and understanding of human nature.

She was a deeply religious member of the Freewill Baptist Church, to which she contributed liberally, and in whose affairs she took the keenest interest all her life.

The affection of the heart which caused her death was of many years duration; it finally siezed her with renewed force while she was at the Revere House in Boston on her return from a trip to Florida, and thereafter for nearly two years she was continuously under the care of trained nurses.

Benjamin James Cole died of old age at his home at Lakeport, the new name for Lake Village, 15 Jan., 1899. His only surviving child, Mrs. Henry B. Quinby was appointed administratrix, with will annexed, of his estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole's children were as follows:

1. Ellen Atwood^s Cole, born 14 Apr., 1841, died 9 May, 1897;

II. Park Benjamin^s Cole, born 3 Feb., 1850, died 14 Aug., 1850;

III. Mehitabel Octavia^s Cole, married Henry Brewer^s Quinby (see pp. 353-362);

IV. Stella L.^s Cole, born 11 March, 1855, died 19 July, 1855;

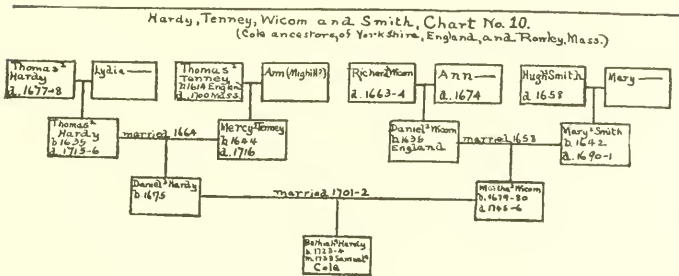
V. Sarah J.^s Cole, born 1 June, 1857, died 19 Apr., 1858.

The local paper referred to Mr. Cole's funeral as follows:

"The funeral of the late Benjamin J. Cole occurred Wednesday afternoon. All stores were closed and business suspended from 2 until 5 o'clock, while the sixth ward honored its dead and did loving reverence to the deceased. All the schools were closed and the teachers and students attended. The services were conducted in the Park Street Free Baptist Church of which the deceased was an active member. Rev. W. H. Getchell officiated assisted by Rev. J. A. Erskine of Meredith, a particular friend of the deceased. Music was furnished by Miss E. Eva Pike and Wm. H. Day, Jr. The esteem in which Mr. Cole was held was shown by the throng which assembled in the church to testify by their presence their regard for the one who done so much for the needy and for the uplifting of mankind. The sacred edifice was well filled with mourning relatives and friends, and the employees of the Cole Mfg. Co. attended in a body. The bearers were R. B. Priest, John P. Lane, John Pickering and Shepard Rowe. Interment was in the family lot at Hillside cemetery."

"Mr. Cole was a man of influence in his town and church and throughout a large business acquaintance," says the County History, which continues: "He was of a kind, social and affectionate nature, and cherished home and friends. He had a winning personal magnetism which made for him many friends. To these

he was loyal, and he enjoyed to an unusual degree the marked confidence of the better portion of society and leading business men. He was generous in the highest degree in contributing to religious and charitable objects, and no case of deserving need or suffering ever applied unsuccessfully to him. He was not only a prominent and leading man, an active temperance worker, but, higher, yet, a consistent Christian, whose active zeal has done much for the church and society of his locality."



Thomas¹ Hardy was born in England about 1605, and lived at Boston, Ipswich, Rowley and Bradford, in Massachusetts. He went with John Winthrop, Jr., from Boston to Agawam in 1633 to begin a plantation at Agawam, and was therefore one of the founders of Ipswich, and his name appears several times on the first book of its records. Winthrop speaks of Rogers with twenty heads of family, "from Yorkshire," "godly men, and most of them of good estate." He removed to Rowley about 1653 and to Bradford ten years later.

His wife was Ann ——— in 1670 as a record shows, and she is the only one mentioned by David W. Hoyt, the eminent genealogist in his account of the Hardy family (XLVII. Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., 167). Lewis' article above mentioned, however, says: "His first wife, Lydia, who probably accompanied him from England, was the mother of all his children. His second wife, Ann, survived him more than eleven years, and died 1 May, 1689."

He died 4 Jan., 1677-8 at Bradford; his will was dated 12 Dec., 1677 and proved 26 Mar., 1678; in it he mentions his wife, but not by name; and is therein described as of Merrinack near Haverhill. Merrimac was set off from Rowley in 1688, its name changed to Bradford in 1672; most of the family lived in the eastern part, which was set off in 1726 and later called by its present name, Groveland. Anah, widow of Thomas Hardy, was received by confession into the Bradford Church, 14 Nov., 1682.

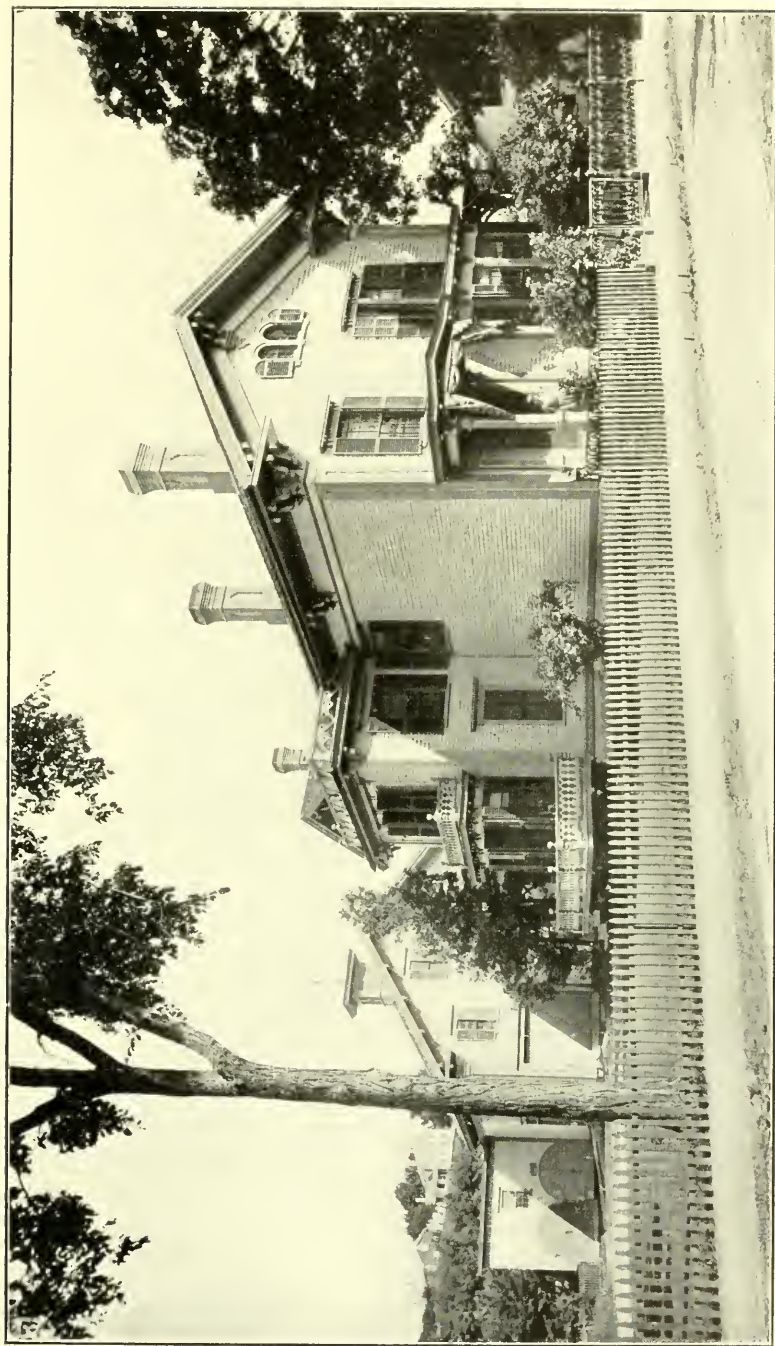
Children:

I. Thomas² Hardy, born about 1635 (see p. 571);

II. Sarah² Hardy, married 1 July, 1661, at Haverhill, Mass., William Hutchins;

III. Mary² Hardy, married about 1665, Samuel² Currier;

IV. Joseph² Hardy, Corporal, born about 1642;



BENJAMIN J. COLE'S HOUSE AT LAKE VILLAGE AS IT APPEARED ABOUT THIRTY YEARS AGO

V. William² Hardy, married 1st, Mary Tenney;

VI. John² Hardy, born about 1646;

VII. Jacob² Hardy, born about 1649.

Thomas² Hardy, Jr., was born about 1635. Lewis's History says his first wife was Ruth, who was the mother of his first child. Whether that is correct or not, he married 22 Nov., 1664 at Rowley, Mercy², the daughter of Thomas¹ Tenney. She died 15 Aug., 1716 at Bradford aged 72. She was admitted to the Bradford church 4 Nov., 1694, but he not till 12 July, 1713; he was Thomas, Junior, till 1677-8, after that, Thomas, Senior.

He died 6 Feb., 1715-6 at Bradford; his will was dated 23 Mar., 1714-5, proved 19 Mar., 1715-6, and in it he mentions his wife and seven children.

All but the first of the children mentioned below were born at Bradford.

I. Ann³ Hardy, born 26 Apr., 1666 at Rowley;

II. Thomas³ Hardy, born 29 June, 1667, at Bradford;

III. William³ Hardy, born 11 Jan., 1669-70;

IV. James³ Hardy, born 13 Feb., 1672-3; drowned 1689;

V. Daniel³ Hardy, born 2 Apr., 1675 (see p. 572);

VI. Jacob³ Hardy, born 25 Mar., 1677;

VII. Benjamin³ Hardy, born 22 Sep., 1679, married 19 Jan., 1709, Rebecca³ Bond (*Joseph*², *John*¹, see HISTORY, pp. 251-3);

VIII. Ebenezer³ Hardy, born 3 May, 1682, died 17 July, 1782;

IX. Isaac³ Hardy, born 19 Aug., 1683, married 6 Apr., 1721, Esther Barker;

X. Hannah³ Hardy, born 4 Oct., 1686;

XI. Sarah³ Hardy, born 9 June, 1689.

Daniel³ Hardy (Capt.), (*Thomas*^{2,1}) of Bradford, Mass., was born 2 Apr., 1675. He married first, at Bradford, 15 Jan., 1701-2, Martha³ Wicom, of Rowley, who died 24 Feb., 1745-6, in her 66th year.

He married second, at Rowley, 16 July, 1746, Damaris Dickinson of Rowley. Martha was received into Bradford church 3 June, 1706, and a Daniel 26 June, 1720. He died 31 July, 1756, at Bradford. His will was dated 24 May, 1749, proved 1 Nov., 1756. His widow Damaris died at Bradford before 21 July, 1763 in her 86th year. Her will was dated 7 Oct., 1761, proved 19 Sept., 1763, in which she is called Damaris Hardy, otherwise Damaris Lever.

The foregoing with list of children is almost verbatim from Mr. Hoyt's article, cited above.

The gravestone inscriptions of Capt. Daniel and his wives, at Groveland, Mass. (with many others of the family), are set out in the *Essex Antiquarian* (X. 6, 7), as follows:

HERE LIES
BURIED THE BODY
OF MR^S DAMARIS
THE WIFE OF CAP^T
DANIEL HARDY
WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE 1763
IN THE 86 YEAR
OF HER AGE

HERE LIES BURIED
THE BODY OF
CAP^T DANIEL HARDY
WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE JULY 31 1756
IN THE 82 YEAR
OF HIS AGE

HERE LIES BURIED

THE	BODY	OF	MR ^s
MARTHA	Y ^e	WIFE	OF
CAP ^t DANIEL HARDY			
DIED	FEB ^{ry}	24	1745
IN	Y ^e	66	YEAR
OF HER AGE			

Children, born at Bradford:

- I. Dorcas⁴ Hardy, born 28 Jan., 1702-3;
- II. Rebecca⁴ Hardy, born 12 Dec., 1704;
married about 1726, Jonathan⁴ Tenney
(*Samuel³, John², Thomas¹*) (see p. 574).
She died 1739;
- III. Mercy⁴ Hardy, born 29 Oct., 1706, died
1730;
- IV. Bethiah⁴ Hardy, born 15 Nov., 1709,
died 29 Nov., 1714;
- V. Daniel⁴ Hardy, born and died 16 May,
1715;
- VI. Daniel⁴ Hardy, born 6 Mar., 1717, died
1721;
- VII. Eliphalet⁴ Hardy, born 27 Jan., 1719-
20;
- VIII. Bethiah⁴ Hardy, born 8 Mar., 1723-
4; married at Bradford 5 Oct., 1738, Samuel⁴
Cole, Jr. (*Samuel³, John², Thomas¹*) of Box-
ford, Mass. She is mentioned in her father's
will dated 1749 as Bethiah Cole, but (says
Mr. Hoyt) the dates above make her young
at marriage.

TENNEY ANCESTOR.

The line here given is directly ancestral to the descendants of Samuel⁴ Cole. The name is also spelled Tenny.

Thomas¹ Tenney was born in England in 1614 as a deposition of his at age 66 shows. He married in England, Ann ——— who died in Massachusetts 26 Sept., 1657. In 1638 he came to America with the colony of families accompanying Rev. Ezekiel³ Rogers (see p. 394) of Rowley, in Yorkshire, England. They arrived at Salem in December, and began a settlement at Rowley in 1639.

Ann, wife of Thomas¹ Tenney is supposed to have been a sister of Deacon Thomas Mighill of the same colony.

Thomas Tenney, wife Ann, and family, of Rowley, came over with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers in the *John* of London. Rev. Jose¹ Glover started on the same voyage with them and died en route (Tenney Fam., 8). (See the article on Rev. Jose Glover in this HISTORY, p. 493.)

Thomas¹ Tenney appears on the town records in 1677 as ensign; he held the following offices: 1653-66 marshal; 1650, 3, 60, 1, 6 warner of town meetings; 1656, 64, 71, overseer of plains (?); 1660-1, 70, selectman; 1669, viewer of fences and highways; 1665-6, constable; 1680, tithingman. He was also frequently on committees, church member and land owner (Tenney Genealogy; also 24 Ess. Inst. Hist. Coll., 43).

His wife Ann is called sister in the will of Deacon Thomas Mighill (perhaps meaning sister-in-law?). Particulars regarding Deacon Thomas Mighill may be found in 23 Ess. Inst. Hist. Coll.

Thomas¹ Tenney married second, 24 Feb. 1658-9, Elizabeth, widow of Francis Parrott, by whom he had no children. He died 20 Feb., 1700, at Bradford, and his gravestone is in the old cemetery there.



IN THE GARDEN AT LAKEPORT

(Gov. Quinby in foreground)

She lived as a widow with the family of Rev. Ezekiel³ Rogers (p. 394) and he left her ten pounds in his will, dated 1660.

Children; born at Rowley:

I. John² Tenney, born 14 Dec., 1640; married 21 Feb., 1664, Mercy Parrott;

II. Hannah² Tenney, born 15 Mar., 1642;

III. Mercy² Tenney, born 17 June, 1644, married 22 Nov., 1664 at Rowley, Thomas² Hardy (*Thomas*¹), (see p. 571);

IV. Thomas² Tenney, born 16 Mar., 1648;

V. James² Tenney, born 15 Mar., 1650;

VI. Daniel² Tenney, born 16 Mar., 1653 (Atwood Genealogy, 31; see also Tenney Genealogy, 2d ed., 1904).

WICOM FAMILY.

Richard¹ Wicom had an acre and a half houselot in Rowley, 1643. In 1661 he gave all his estate to his son John in consideration of the support of himself and his wife Ann during life; in the deed he mentions his son Daniel as having received enough already. He was buried 27 Jan., 1663-4. His widow Ann was buried 25 Aug., 1674.

Children:

I. Daniel² Wicom, born in England about 1635 (see *infra*).

II. Thomas² Wicom, buried 6 July, 1660;

III. John² Wicom, born about 1647.

Daniel² Wicom was born in England about 1635; married 14 Oct., 1658, Mary, daughter of Hugh and Mary Smith (see p. 577).

She died 29 Jan., 1690-1. Daniel² Wicom married second, 11 Nov., 1691, Lydia, widow of Lieut.

Abel Plats, and daughter of James Bailey. She died 24 Nov., 1722, aged 80 (gravestone). Daniel was a carpenter and Captain of the Military Company. He died 15 Apr., 1700, aged 65 (gravestone).

In the division of his estate the court assigned one-third to the widow, Lydia, and the remainder to Daniel, the only son, he to pay their share to each of his three sisters, Frances Johnson and Rebecca and Martha Wicom (Essex Probate 1:15, and 54, 55).

Children, all by wife Mary:

- I. Mary³ Wicom, buried 1 Feb., 1660-1;
- II. Sarah³ Wicom, born 27 Dec., 1661; died before 1770;
- III. Daniel³ Wicom, born , married Sarah Hazen;
- IV. Mary³ Wicom, born 11 Nov., 1667, died before 1770;
- V. Thomas³ Wicom, bapt. 14 July, 1672; died before 1770;
- VI. Frances³ Wicom, born 29 Mar., 1675;
- VII. Rebecca³ Wicom, born 7 Dec., 1677;
- VIII. Martha³ Wicom, born 6 Mar., 1679-80; married 15 Jan., 1701-2, Daniel³ Hardy (see p. 572);
- IX. Hannah³ Wicom, died 24 Feb., 1689-90.

(The foregoing is from an article by George B. Blodgett, M. A., 24 Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., 58.)

Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, says that Wicom is the same as Wickham.

HUGH SMITH.

Hugh Smith, one of the direct ancestors of the descendants of the Cole, Hardy, Wicom and Tenney group described in this issue of the FAMILY HISTORY was made a freeman of Rowley, Mass., 18, 3 mo. 1642, had an acre and a half house lot on Bradford Street, 1643; was an overseer, 1649 and 1654; selectman, 1651. He brought over from England with him his wife, Mary. His will, dated 19, 9 mo. 1655, proved 25, 1 mo. 1656, mentions wife Mary; youngest son, not named in the will; and eldest son, Samuel Smith.

His widow married 2 Dec., 1657, Jeremiah Ellsworth.

Children of Hugh and Mary Smith:

- I. Samuel² Smith, married Mary Elithorp;
- II. Mary² Smith, born 17, 1 mo., 1642; married Daniel² Wicom (see *supra*);
- III. Sarah² Smith, born 24, 8 mo., 1643, died same year;
- IV. Hannah² Smith, born 24, 1 mo., 1647;
- V. Martha² Smith, born 5, 12 mo., 1648;
- VI. Edward² Smith, born 1, 4 mo., 1654.

(23 Ess. Hist. Soc. Coll., 305).

 OLD FALMOUTH.

A TRUE ROMANCE.

Preface:

The following is from a manuscript, two copies of which the editor found among the papers in the old Quinby mansion at Stroudwater, near Portland,

Maine. It purports to be copied from the diary kept by Miss Sarah Jones of Falmouth a hundred and sixty years ago. It reads as if written by a novelist of today, but I have no knowledge of its authenticity. The writer and the people mentioned in it are known to have lived in Falmouth at that time. I should be glad to know whether the diary is in existence and whether any of it has been printed elsewhere. Falmouth is now Portland.

Many of the personages have been mentioned in the pages of this HISTORY and the footnotes which I have supplied refer to these pages.

An account of the writer of the diary and of her husband appears in Smith's and Deane's Journals, 243, 304.

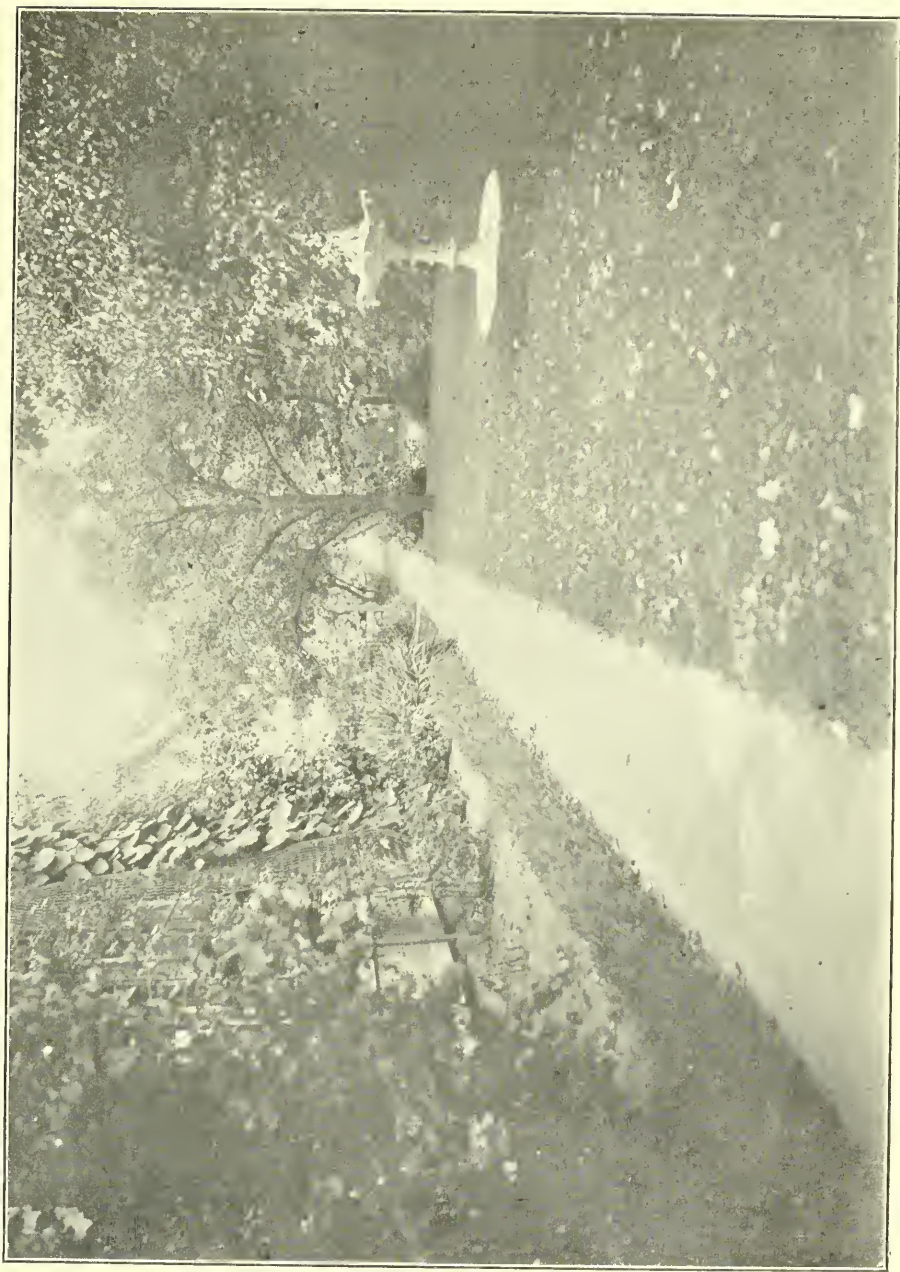
Friday, July 7th, 1750.

Spent the afternoon and first of the evening with Lois Pearson*, and had a very agreeable visit, as I never fail to do, for it is a truly pleasant family. Miss Pearson is engaged and will shortly be married to Joshua Freeman§.

After tea while we were walking in front of the house and looking at Capt. Ross' mast ship newly arrived in the harbor, Mr. Freeman joined us; he was very bravely dressed, so much so, that I could but observe him with more particularity than usual. He wore the usual cocked hat and full bottomed wig which marvelously became him, also a scarlet cloak thrown in Spanish style gracefully across one shoulder. This cloak was scarlet, the cuffs of which reached to the elbow and his hands were half hidden

* Daughter of Moses³ Pearson; she was born 1733; see pp. 163-5.

§Joshua⁶, Jr.; see pp. 284-6.



AUTUMN IN THE GARDEN AT LAKEPORT

in ruffles. I observed that he wore drab small clothes the color now mostly affected by the gentry, albeit some prefer buckskin for that garment. This vest was of white silk most fancifully embroidered with exceeding deep pocket-flaps; white silk hose silver knee-buckles ingeniously wrought and shoes similarly adorned, completed his toilet,—Surely a marvelously foppish display; moreover, he wore two watches, one on each side. Such fondness for outward adorning, and Mr. Freeman hath but just reached his twentieth year, would seem to indicate a light and frivolous mind, yet, he is spoken of, as a youth of exceedingly good and clever parts,—certes, his conversation savors of excellent sense,—nevertheless, were he a beau of mine, I would greatly prefer that he made himself less conspicuous. It does seem in this respect, that our young men go to extremes and try to emulate the ladies in their vain frippery.

Jan. 17—*.

The town is quite merry over a trick played upon the party folks last night, by, as it is suspected, that wild fellow T., although he doth deny that he had aught to do with it. It was in this wise,—there had been a thaw with much mist and fine rain which was succeeded by severely cold weather, so that a crust had formed over the snow, the latter being on a level over five feet, and in many places covering the fences. So firm was the crust that it bore up the stoutest man. Last night a party was given by Mr. Stephen Longfellow§ to which young T. failed to receive an invitation, through an oversight probably, albeit, he says he was purposely passed by, there being some hard

*The year is probably 1754.

§Great-grandfather of Henry W.⁶ Longfellow, the poet; born 1723, graduated from Harvard College 1742 and came to Falmouth to live in 1745; died 1790.

feeling between himself and Mr. Longfellow; So, to be revenged for the slight put upon him, it is said, after the guests had assembled, taking note of the way the company would return after the party, what should he do, but undermine the crust for some distance, the Snow being light and dry like oat-meal. It was late when the company broke up, and the moon had set; they were all in high glee, having partaken freely doubtless of Mr. Longfellow's cheer, the host being noted for the excellency of his flip and the potency of his punch. As the company went trooping down in couples over the hard crust, a lively contention arose as to which should take the lead—by reason of the same the progress was very fast.

Presently, to their sore amazement, the couples in advance, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. At once, there was a rush forward to learn the cause, whereupon, the crust all around gave way, and a dozen or more were incontinently wallowing in the snow. At once they perceived the trick, and they wisely for the most part took it in good humor, altho' Brig. Preble* at first broke out into angry oaths. I can imagine the author of it lying in wait to see the issue of the stratagem. It is said, the laughter of those who escaped the pitfall was not more hearty than those who had fallen therein. Some of the young men were boisterous in their merriment, and there was some wrestling in the snow, so that when they were rescued from their predicament they were completely covered with snow like unto miller-men. Ladies seemed to enjoy the affair as well as the beaux, albeit their dresses were grievously wrinkled.

* Brigadier-General and appointed in 1775 Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts forces, which he declined on account of age. He died in 1784, aged 77.

Monday, Aug. 18—

Attended divine service at Porpoodock yesterday. Intended to call upon the Cushings*, but met them on my way to the neck, to my great disappointment. The Col. asked me why I attended the preaching of that forward pretender, Clark? He is exceedingly bitter against the new minister, and by reason thereof, has been set off to the First Parish in the Neck; knowing this, I made but little answer, saying I had curiosity to hear a man about whom such a great stir had been made.

He said, Clark was an ignorant man, unfit to be a minister of the Gospel, moreover, that he was vain and improvident, riding about and pleasuring. This pretended instalment, he also said, was a most stupid thing, that they forbade him the meeting house§, and a mock council performed the ceremony at Simonton's Orchard. Much more he said, of which I make no note. I then proceeded on my way to Simonton's at the Cove, and met a cordial welcome. We had a delightful walk to the meeting house on the hill, by a shady pathway through the woods. The day was exceeding beautiful and what with the singing of birds and the murmuring of leaves, my mind was in a most fitting mood for the services of the Sanctuary, albeit there was much idle talk and levity

* Col. Ezekiel Cushing was born 1698 "and lived in as much style as any person in town at that day, on the point which bore his name, at Purpoodock." (S. & D., 147.)

§ The diary of Rev. Mr. Smith gives an account of the dispute that arose in 1755 over the Rev. Mr. Clark and the division relating to his settlement as minister. May 8, 1755, the delegates voted not to install him; and July 30, there was a grand council of delegates from fifteen churches, and Aug. 1, 1755, they voted against him.

among my companions, one of whom, was most fashionably attired. Her dress was of silk, a most costly brocade, with a train full a yard in length which was borne by a slave. She wore a very rich stomacher, and ruffles of the finest quality about the neck and elbows, also a crimson hood of an entire new style and a cloak and mantle of the same color. She made indeed a goodly show, but it seemed to me, that such ostentation and display were unfitting the occasion, likewise unbecoming in one who proposed to be a follower of him who was meek and lowly. In sooth, most of the ladies dress in such finery, that my own raiment appeared in comparison plain indeed! Still, I could not but think it better suited to the Holy Day.

I noticed that many of the men who came from a distance, bore with them firearms, a wise precaution, there being divers rumors of savages prowling in ambuscade to fall upon the enemy. Some persons thought it temerity in me, to venture so far to meeting.

Mr. Clark gave us a very sensible and practical discourse of about an hour's duration. I perceived nothing that led me to doubt his sincerity or devotion. His prayers I noticed, were much shorter than Mr. Smith's*, neither of them occupying more than thirty minutes, and I saw not that he omitted any proper subject. There were quite a number of the gentry present from the Neck, among whom was Mr. Theophilus Bradbury§, the schoolmaster, who solicited the favor of seeing me home, which I granted. We did not return as I went, but proceeded directly to the Ferry through the woods and bushes, which was

* Rev. Thomas Smith, born 1702, became minister of the First Church, at Falmouth, 1727, died 1795.

§ Theophilus Bradbury was born 1739. After teaching school he was admitted to the bar in 1762 as the first lawyer in Falmouth.

shorter and pleasanter. Mr. Bradbury made himself exceedingly agreeable by his sprightly talk and manner. I think on the whole, the day was most happily spent. I must not forget to flavor my next pies with cinnamon, which condiment Mr. B. thinks is a great improvement, likewise to clear-starch my ruffles.

1761.—Yesterday, our family, with Mr. Pearson's, went the Islands* and had a delightful time, a fine day, and agreeable company, all seemingly bent on having a good frolic. There was just breeze enough to send us gaily on our way, without creating an unpleasant sea, although crossing from Poopinduck Point, Anne Pierson§ complained of dizziness caused by the boat's motion.

We passed some large mast-ships newly arrived and anchored in the stream, from which we received greetings. I do not believe there is to be found a more beautiful scene than the Neck presents. From the ship's channel a dense mass of foliage, with here and there a picturesque opening, and the open sea in the distance. Sometimes I fancy the whole peninsula covered with dwellings and warehouses, and its streets filled with busy people. Will such a time ever come? We reached the Islands in good time after a charming sail down. Soon afterward some of the gentlemen started on a fishing cruise, and those who remained on shore busied themselves in getting things ready for the fry and chowder. Some in fishing for cunners from the rocks, some in building furnaces from loose rocks, others in paring and slicing potatoes, making coffee, etc. The ladies sat apart criticising the culinary department, but they would have none of our advice, they would show the ladies that they

* *i. e.*, in Portland Harbor.

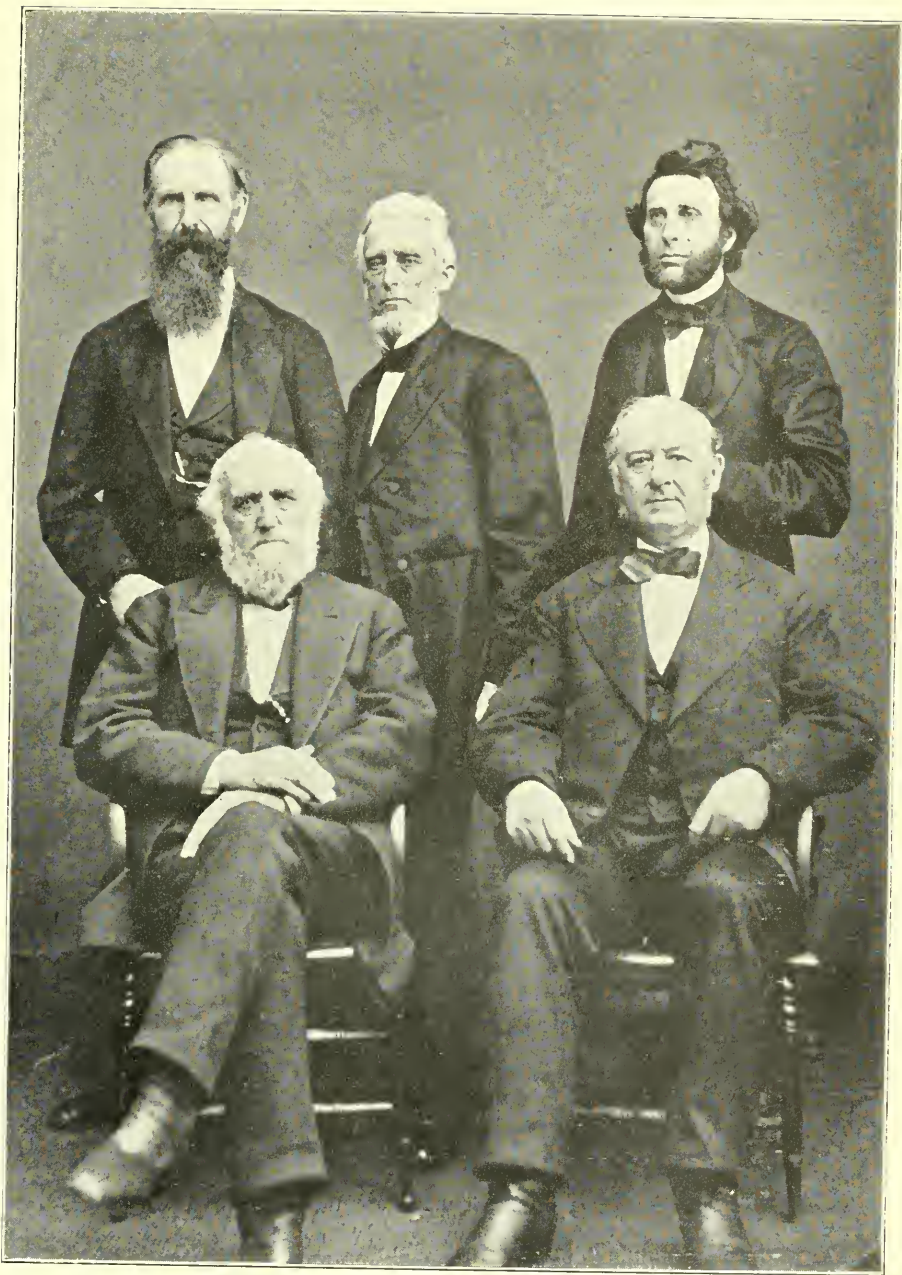
§ Daughter of Moses³ Pearson. She was born 1729 and died 1800 (p. 165). A portrait of her appears opposite p. 192.

could do cooking without help of theirs, as in good sooth, we were willing they should. Bang's Island being famous for its raspberries, we came prepared to lay in a good store of them, as has been our custom. Mr. Theophilus Bradbury of Newbury, who is here on a visit and who is a member of our party kindly volunteered his services to assist me in gathering berries, in quest of which we soon started. They were so very abundant, that in a short time we had filled two brimming milk pails with the finest berries I ever saw. Covering them with leaves and placing them in a shady place, we strayed to a high bluff overlooking the ocean whence we had a fine view of all the islands adjacent.

While sitting there enjoying the scene, Mr. Bradbury recounted many interesting facts concerning the Indian War. He described to me a great battle fought on Munjoy's Island, off against us, in which a great many were slain. He told me also, of the inhabitants of the Neck, once fleeing for refuge on the island (which was formerly called James Andrew's Island), when attacked by savages, who completely sacked the town leaving it in a heap of ruins. This was more than eighty years ago.

Afterwards we visited the remains of an old fort, thrown up in the trouble, by reason of which, at one time the island was known as Fort Island.

A loud shout announced the fishing party's return, and we hastened to the shore to receive them. They had been very successful having secured much spoil. We were all very hungry and instant preparations were made for the noon meal. I placed myself where I could observe the making of the chowder, for I thought there must be some secret process unknown to us women-folks, seeing the homemade ones never had the savory flavor peculiar to those made on the Island. I did not perceive that the ingredients dif-



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR ULYSSES S. GRANT, 1872
BENJAMIN F. WHIDDEN BENJ. J. COLE LYMAN D. STEVENS
WILLIAM HAILE PHINEHAS ADAMS

ferred, however, from those we used, thereupon I came to the conclusion that it was because our appetities, stimulated by the sea air, were keener, and thereby caused us to relish the latter so much more. This, after all, I take it, is the secret, though the men-folk boast that no woman can make chowder like unto theirs. They hold moreover, that chowder should never be eaten with a silver spoon, and use for a substitute clam shells fastened to a twig. These, they insist render the food more palatable, an idle notion surely, yet, I fancy its flavor was heightened thereby. After the repast, leaving the gentlemen to their pipes and punch we ladies strolled away among the trees which abound plentifully. We found their shade a grateful relief from the sun's scorching beams which had made sad havoc with our faces and such parts as were exposed, in some instances raising painful blisters.

I have kept my face and neck bathed in cream today which is an excellent emollient, howbeit, the tips of my ears and nose still continue to burn, and begin to peel, a sad plight to be in, should any one call, especially Mr. Bradbury.

We had not been very long on our stroll when some of the young men found us, soon after which, Mr. Bradbury proposed to me to go in search of the berries we had gathered in the morning. I saw at once that this was a device to be by ourselves, which I was well disposed to follow. It took us a long time to find the spot where we had left our pails, not having marked it particularly as we should.

I think we must have passed it many times in our rambles, by reason of our attention being otherwise engaged. In sooth, our conversation soon became deeply interesting. I do not know how it was, but presently our minds were so engaged in other matters that we gave no heed to the berries. Mr. Bradbury

had mentioned that it was his purpose to leave his native town and take up his residence at the Neck. While pursuing his law studies, he said he had engaged to take charge of the school, as is the custom with law students. It was his intention, however, to enter upon his profession the ensuing year. In such manner I think, the conversation commenced. Upon my asking him if when his studies were over he would still remain in Falmouth, he made answer much to my wonderment, "As for that, Miss Jones, it all rests with you." Thereupon, seeing how astonished I was, he made avowal of his love, declaring if I regarded his suit favorably, he should hereafter make the Neck his home; otherwise, he should not abide there. In my dire confusion, I know not what answer I made him, only, that he seemed abundantly satisfied with it, inasmuch as he was emboldened to seal the compact with a kiss, which bequest I saw no reason to deny. Just then, there came a loud call from the shore, that everything was in the boat and ready to leave. Having secured our berries, we hastened to obey, marveling that the afternoon had speed so rapidly. All the party were awaiting us at the beach, and right glad was I, to have for excuse, a broiling sun, for any heightened color of which I was conscious, albeit, some jeered me, saying it was strange the shade should more affect my complexion than the sun's rays. I took their playful discourse in good part, being in a pleasant mood, and when we set sail, I said in my heart, this day deserves to be marked with a white stone, for it is the happiest of my life. * * * While I was in the kitchen this forenoon making jam, my looks by no means improved by working over the fire, Mr. Bradbury called. I was greatly flustered for the moment as he only desired to see mother, and readily divined the nature of his visit, and awaited with no little anxiety the result. He detained her a long time, so it seemed

to me, though she says his call was very short. When mother returned to the kitchen, she embraced me warmly, saying that her interview with Mr. Bradbury had occasioned her much joy, that both she and my father* sanctioned the proposal, and she hoped the connection would prove more fruitful of happiness than her own fond anticipations of it. Dear Mother! I know her heart was filled with a sad sort of joy by the tears in her eyes, and the tremor in her voice.

Aug. 26, 1762.

This evening I am to be married; Mr. Smith will perform the ceremony. I do hope he will not have so much "assistance" as he styles it, in his prayers as he had at the last wedding I attended, when he prayed for nearly an hour. I would get Mr. Bradbury to give him a hint on the subject, if I did not think the good man might take it amiss.

(To be Continued.)

ATWOOD—SMITH—LONG.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

To those descended through the Atwoods (see chart, p. 288) the following will be important.

The Atwood Genealogy, compiled by Geo. W. Warren and published in Boston, 1888, states on page 23, that John Atwood married 29 Oct., 1690, Mrs. Mary Smith, daughter of Zachariah Long of Charlestown, Mass., and that appears in this HISTORY, pp. 236 and 240.

* Ephraim Jones.

Mrs. Perry L. Hobbs calls my attention to the statement in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary that this John Atwood's wife, Mary Smith, was a daughter of Francis Smith; the children and dates of their birth and baptism are the same as in the Atwood Genealogy.

This is what Savage says about Smith: Francis Smith of Roxbury, Mass., was one of the church, and was admitted as a freeman 18 May, 1631, so we may infer that he came to America in one of the fleet with Winthrop. As the town records mention that his son Andrew died (or was buried) 15 Mar., 1640, whose birth is not told, it is thought he brought his wife and family with him. Nothing more can be derived, as unhappily the church records of baptism or death begin in December, 1641, more than nine years after its origin.

He served 28 Sept., 1630, on the first inquest held by a coroner, and by their finding, Walter Palmer was charged with manslaughter for the death of Austen Bratcher, of which he was acquitted.

He lived most of his days in Boston, probably to practice better his trade of cardmaker. By twelve several deeds to or from him of land in Boston, I have tracked him down to January, 1667.

Savage continues: It may be very difficult to determine whether Francis Smith, the glazier had any children or how old he was when he died, but his brother Joseph the saddler had administration of his estate 12 Aug., 1690.

His wife was Elizabeth, who joined the Boston church 31 May, 1646. By her in Boston he had John, born 30 Aug., 1644; Joseph, born 24 Aug., 1646; Mercy, who died 4 Sept., 1652; Sarah, born 6 May, 1655; Benjamin, born 10 Apr., 1658, and Mary, born 18 July, 1663. His daughter Elizabeth married 1656, James Sanford.

But, continues Savage, another Francis, probably a son of this Roxbury man, may have been father



M. OCTAVIA'S COLE
(From a painting at Lakeport)

of the two last mentioned children, as I presume; and had earlier, in Roxbury, Sarah, born 6 May, 1655, though it is not impossible that one was father of all.

Savage mentions another Francis Smith who was a freeman of 17 Apr., 1637, and was a proprietor, Bond the historian thinks, in Watertown, Mass., that year but not in 1642; and in my opinion (says Savage) probably that Reading, Mass., man (of the same name) who died 20 Mar., 1651, then called senior, who was first, perhaps, of Lynn. John and Benjamin are the only two of his children mentioned.

MERCER FAMILY.

(Continued from page 549*.)

M. Ray Sanborn of the Yale University Library has been good enough to put those interested in this line, and those descended through Rev. Stephen Bachiler (see p. 377) on the track of the family prior to its arrival in America, as follows:

The family name was originally Cocquiel, and it was already established in Tournai in Belgium at the end of the thirteenth century. One branch was Cocquiel dit Le Merchier (in English, Mercer; that is to say, "Cocquiel called the Mercer"). Subsequently this name distinguishing the occupation became its surname and the original family name of Cocquiel was dropped.

The arms of the family are briefly, *Argent*, 3 trefoils vert; on a chief *gules*, a lion passant *or*; crest, the lion of the shield. This was granted to a member

* See also pp. 379, 434.

of the family by the King of Denmark in 1521 as "the arms they have always borne."

Cocquiel is pronounced Kockeel and is spelt just that way in Flemish, which with French, is the language of Belgium.

"The father of Jean Mercier of Southampton, England (see *infra*) was, probably Jan Kockeel who was in Ypres in 1566.

"This is a family which would splendidly repay the trouble of one who could study its history in the rich archives of their native city.

"Some of the interesting material is as follows:

1. The publications of the Société Historique de Tournai has many notices of them scattered through its sixty or more volumes.

2. Poplimont, Belg. Herald., Vol. 3, has a long article, which should perhaps be taken *cum grano salis*.

3. The Huguenot Society of London publications are full of references. The following is from Vol. 4:

Married, 18 Oct., 1579, Jan Mercier, native of the city of Tournai, and Janne le Clerc, native of Valenciennes. With the consent of both fathers, widowers.

Children baptized as follows: 3 June, 1581, Janne, dau. of Jan Mercier (godfather, Arnoul le Clerc, qu., the grandfather?); 2 Sept., 1582, Marie; 9 June, 1586, Elizabeth; 30 Mai, 1587, Judith; 29 Aug., 1588, Pierre; 14 Dec., 1589, Phillipe; 23 May, 1591, Esther; 3 March, 1593, Philippe; 4 Sept., 1594, Samuel; 2 July, 1600, Anne; 24 June, 1601, Daniel; 1 Aug., 1602, Esther."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The last number of the HISTORY before this was No. 12 (Vol. III.). The editor has been engaged since its appearance in July, 1910, in compiling a genealogy of the Quinby and Quinby families; and his industry is indicated by the fact that the manuscript of that work runs now to eight volumes of about 250 pages each, supplemented by a card index of the individuals bearing the name, numbering over ten thousand.

Wood (pp. 25, 78, 155), William E. Wood died 16 Oct., 1910, and the following appeared in a Portland paper:

"William E. Wood, a well known and highly esteemed retired business and railroad man of Portland, died at his apartments on Casco Street early this morning at the age of 71 years.

"Mr. Wood had not been in good health for several years but his illness had not been regarded as critical.

"Mr. Wood was born in Portland, April 8, 1839, and educated at the public and private schools of this city, and at Gould's academy in Bethel. He was in the stock brokerage business on Exchange Street from 1865 to 1875, when he moved to San Francisco, and became a member of the Pacific stock exchange, remaining there until the spring of 1882.

"He then returned east, and was appointed general agent of the Provincial & New England "All Rail line," at St. Johns, N. B., Dec. 1, 1882. Mr. Wood retained this position until 1889, when he was appointed traveling passenger agent of the Maine Central railroad, a position which he held until his retirement a few years ago.

"He was a Mason and a member of Portland lodge of Elks. He leaves one son."

"To the Editor of PRESS:—

"This morning I read with sorrow a notice of the death of William E. Wood of this city, and am impelled to write a few words that others who were not so fortunate as I in having known him intimately in life, might realize what they have missed.

"Mr. Wood was the most gentle and lovable man it has ever been my fortune to know, and his fund of anecdote made him one of the most entertaining.

"He had a wonderful memory of events which happened in his early manhood, and a faculty of expressing them in language which made you see the very acts, and I always felt that an hour in his company was an hour well spent.

"I always hoped that some of the newspaper men could meet him and record for us in type what is now lost forever.

"It is said that 'we can carry nothing out of the world with us,' but I know he has carried the pleasantest, sunniest disposition out with him, and all we have left is the memory. May his last sleep be as peaceful as he tried to make his life.

F. J. ILSLEY."

Bray House (see picture after p. 80, and article, p. 60). The following appeared in the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*:

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 9, 1910.—The old Margery Bray homestead at Kittery Point, in which Sir William Pepperell, the hero of Louisburg, and Margery Bray were married close to 200 years ago, has been purchased by Frederick H. Wilkins of New York.



ELLEN ATWOOD'S COLE

(From a painting at Lakeport)

Though the transaction now appears in the form of a personal investment on the part of Mr. Wilkins, the property will in turn be transferred to the Pepperell association, of which he is president, when the association is ready. Ultimately the property will be made into a permanent headquarters of the association.

When Mr. Wilkins's terms as president began, he conceived the plan of installing the association in the Bray homestead because of its association with the two Pepperells, Colonel William and Sir William, whose names the association of descendants was organized to perpetuate.

The property was held by John G. Ruge of Apalachicola, Fla., who formerly was a summer resident of Kittery Point. Mr. Wilkins secured an option on the property in his own name, explained the situation at the annual meeting of the association and was instructed to take possession of the property in behalf of the association.

Though Mr. Ruge has been in Europe throughout the summer, Mr. Wilkins writes that he negotiated the transfer of the property with Mr. Ruge's attorney. The option expires tomorrow.

Paintings of the Pepperells, gifts made to Colonel William by the friendly Indians and the silver service presented Sir William by hero-worshippers in England, are among the possessions of the old homestead that will be taken over by the association.

Col. William Pepperell, the father of Sir William, lived at Kittery late in the seventeenth century. He and John Bray, father of Margery, became the most extensive shipbuilders on the eastern coast and two of the most wealthy and influential men. He built a garrison house that is still at Kittery Point, equipped his employes and the residents of Kittery with arms, drilled them at night and led them in the fights against the unfriendly Indians.

The real estate records show that the Margery Bray estate went into the possession of Johanna Dearing, a daughter of John Bray, in 1752 and that it later descended to John and Mary Underwood. It remained in the Underwood family about eighty years. The heirs of William Mitchell held the estate until 1906, when Mr. Ruge bought it as an investment.

Rounds. Descendants of the Slemmons family wish me to print an account of the family of Sarah Rounds mentioned on p. 121 as the wife of Robert³ Slemmons. I shall be glad to do so if Messrs. Chapman, Hawes, or other—if such there be—having the information, will send it in.

A GENEALOGIST, like a poet, must be born, not made. The naive statements offered by persons whose one desire is to show a lineage which will secure them admittance to some exclusive organization drive the real genealogist to rage or tears.

"I don't see why I can't join the 'Daughters of the Early Founders,' " said an indignant young woman to a friend. "My line is perfectly clear except in one place. It's so absurd!"

"What is the troublesome place?" asked the genealogist.

"Oh, it's in the eighteenth century," said the young woman, with much irritation. "They just failed to keep the records, of course. Of all foolish things! Why, I can remember back to grandfather, you see, and mother remembers two more generations, and we're perfectly sure our ancestors came over from England in the seventeenth century. The name is spelled a little different, but, of course, it's they, be-

cause they *must* have come. And just because I haven't been able to connect them with great-great-great-grandfather in the eighteenth century, they won't let me in. It's so—so paltry!"—*Youth's Companion*.

Hedge (pp. 474-5). The chart on page 467 says that William Hedge married "Widow Blanche Lull" and in the text (p. 474) she is referred to as Lull or Hull. I am informed by Mrs. Flora Garland Moulton, 2119 Calumet Ave., Chicago, that her maiden name is unknown, but that she was the widow of Tristram Hull of Barnstable, Mass., who died 1667 leaving her a substantial part of his fortune "and the use of the new part of his house." Mrs. Moulton says she has "the thought that old Billy Hedge must have been the direct cause of Blanche snubbing him good and plenty!"

Cole-Aldrich (p. 226). The inscription under Hannah⁷ Cole's picture should read HANNAH⁷ (COLE) ALDRICH.

Haskell. On p. 212 it is set forth that Thomas⁴ Haskell (misprinted Thomas³) married Mary Parsons. Any information as to her family will be welcomed. In the Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder (VIII., 61), James O. Rice, 93 Exchange St., Portland, Me., also asks for the same information; my letter to him was unanswered.

Hawes. On p. 325 a typographical error appears in the year of Mary Ann Hawes's death. It should read 1883, instead of 1833.

Batchelder. On p. 481, note that the death of Mrs. Nathan^s Batchelder (Peace Clifford) took place at Lake Village, N. H., not at Manchester.

Atwood (pp. 229-237). Mrs. Perry L. Hobbs, 6508 Enclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, to whom I am indebted for valuable suggestions, writes as follows:

"My Atwood line I have complete but lack the ancestry of Barsheba who married Samuel Atwood, born 1735. My husband's line is as follows:

"Perry Lynes Hobbs, Ph. D., Caleb Secum Hobbs, Sarah Crosby Mayo, Elizabeth Atwood (Samuel (4), Joshua (3), John (2), Harman (1).

"Strange, but I have the 'Death Plate' of Elizabeth (Atwood) Mayo, which was sent to her daughter Sarah (Mayo) Hobbs, who was the only child, who had left Mass.

"It reads: 'Elizabeth Mayo, died Oct. 3, 1862; aged 83 yrs. 7 mos. 17 dys.'

"Then we have an old 'silhouette' picture of her husband Seth Mayo, which was taken in Europe over a hundred years ago, he being a sea captain.

"I also have a copy of the record in their old Bible, which is owned by a descendant in North Easton.

"My husband's, as far as traced all go back to New England before 1650 and all trace to the mother country England.

"Mr. Hobbs has a Cole line, Mercy Cole who married in 1735 Nathaniel Mayo, which I have not been able to trace as yet."

Maj. Nathan⁶ Batchelder (p. 476). Wm. N.¹⁰ Batchelder sends me a receipt given to his wife's great, great, grandfather, William Smith, by Major Nathan Batchelder, which shows that both were excellent penmen.

When my wife was a little girl (her name was Cole) she asked a relative where all the Coles come from. Instead of jocosely referring to Newcastle (which is merely where they all go to), he replied that they all came from New Hampshire, and added in explanation, that there was a Cole Manufacturing Company there.

ARMS AND THE MAN.—“Ever notice,” asked a downtown manufacturing jeweler, “how many people there are whose families have historic crests or blazons? You don’t have to go into their houses to see the new water-color copy hanging on the wall; they have a seal ring made so that all the world may read. It is no trick at all to have a coat-of-arms. We furnish many customers with them, while others bring us descriptions of how they looked—the original was lost or destroyed, they carefully explain—and we do the rest. Some less ingenious ones leave the matter entirely in our hands. It is a simple matter indeed. A shield, an animal, preferably a bird of some kind, an arrow or two with perhaps a sprinkling of stars, a Latin motto, often of doubtful construction, and there you are.” (*N. Y. Mail* 6/7/10.)

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New England Family History

HENRY COLE QUINBY, A. B., LL. B., Editor,

165 Broadway, New York City

VOL. IV.

October, 1911

No. 14

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OLD FALMOUTH,

A TRUE ROMANCE.

(Concluded from p. 587).

Dec. 20th, 1765.

Attended a dancing party at Joshua Freeman's tavern* last night. There was a goodly company present. Brig. Preble§, Col. Waldo† and their wives, with many others all of the Quality. We had a merry time and most excellent music, two fiddles and a base viol. We enjoyed it all the more by reason that many strait-laced ones have set their faces against it, and indeed against amusements of any kind, and have threatened to enforce the law prohibiting dancing in places of public resort. It was like partaking of stolen fruit, which according to the proverb is the sweetest.

* Beautiful pictures of Joshua Freeman's tavern appeared in this HISTORY, opposite page 418.

§ See p. 580.

† Samuel Waldo, Jr., graduated at Harvard, 1743. He married his second wife, Miss Sarah Erving, of Boston, 29 Mar., 1762. The philosopher Emerson was named for Ralph, Col. Waldo's youngest child.



LADY JANE GREY.

(FROM A RARE OLD COPPER PLATE)

Dec. 21, '65.

There is a great commotion about the dancing party; M—— bitterly denouncing it as an infringement of the law. He vows his determination to have it brought before the Court. He is a man of very crabbed disposition, and furious against entertainments, however rational they may be. He says, which is very true, that the gentry have no more right to slight the laws than have the common people. I think in his present action though, that he is more prompted by spite than principle, as he has on divers occasions sought to get on a footing with the Quality, and because they gave him no countenance he embraces this opportunity to retaliate upon them. Some of the ladies feel much disheartened and chagrined at thought of what may happen,—but Mr. Bradbury laughs at their fears, and says there will be no harmful result.

Jan. 13, 1766.

Mr. —— has made good what he threatened.

Mr. Deering*, Mr. Waite§ and my husband, with most of the leading men and their wives have been indicted for dancing at Freeman's tavern on the evening of the 19th of Dec. last. Mr. Bradbury has been engaged to plead the indictment. It has created a great stir. The community upholds the suit and say jeeringly, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Yet, would they be very wroth, if the same measure were meted out to them for their frequent dancing and junketing in Fiddle Lane.

* Nathaniel Deering, born at Kittery, Me., 1739. He became one of the most prominent citizens of Portland.

§ One of the sons of John Waite, probably Sheriff (afterwards Colonel) John Waite.

Jan. 3d, 66†.

Mr. Bradbury has been in Court to-day to plead the indictment. The King's Attorney, Mr. David Wyer†† made a strong argument in support of it, and was unnecessarily severe on the dancing party. My husband, I am told, managed the case with great shrewdness; he maintained that the room where the dance took place, had been hired for the season by private individuals, and therefore could not be considered a place of public resort, but only a private apartment, and that those who assembled there had a right to meet in their own room, and if so disposed, to dance. This plea was sustained by the Court, and so the matter has come to an end, greatly to the relief of us ladies, as may be supposed. I asked Mr. Bradbury if he did not make use of subterfuge in asserting that the room was hired by private persons? His answer was, "My dear, in law as in war, all things, all shifts are pardonable,"—making use of some legal maxim which being in latin, I failed to understand.

Feb. 15, 1763.

Quite a large party, Brig. Preble, Col. Waldo, Capt. Ross and others with their wives, have gone to frolicing to a tavern (Ring's) in Scarborough. Mr. Bradbury had an engagement, which prevented our going; it is, perhaps fortunate, for there are chances for a large storm. They did not intend to remain more than one day, but if it should be longer, it would be no put out to them, as their party is a very jovial one, and they started with the determination to have a good time. Evening: It commenced to snow soon

† This (or the preceding) day of the month must be wrong.

†† David Wyer was born in Charlestown, Mass., 1740; graduated at Harvard College 1758, died 1776. His daughter married Capt. Samuel Waite.

after dinner and bids fair to be a big fall; I doubt if the party would attempt to return in the face of such a storm.

Feb. 20th*.

The frolickers did not return last night. A great body of snow has fallen and the storm still rages with unabated violence. How well it was, that I was prevented from going.

Feb. 25th*.

No tidings from the party at Ring's; the storm continues without abatement, an immense quantity of snow having fallen, blocking up the roads and rendering the traveling impossible.

Feb. 28th*.

Nothing has been heard from the sleighing party. There is now full five feet of snow on a level, and in some places it is monstrously drifted. How many times I have congratulated myself on being safe at home, albeit, it was quite a disappointment that I was kept from going. (N. B. Disappointments are sometimes blessings in disguise.)

Evening: Two men arrived on snow-shoes from Ring's this afternoon. They were in quest of provisions, the nice larder being completely exhausted. They report that the company are enjoying themselves hugely, that Scarborough never knew such a frolic, and made me almost wish I had been with them. They know not when they will return,—certainly not until the roads are broken out, which may not be for three or four days.

* These dates are erroneous, perhaps mistakes of the copyist. Willis's History of Portland says the frolickers departed Feb. 1 and returned Feb. 11, 1763, which is confirmed by Smith's Journal.

Jan. 1st*.

At last the party has returned in safety from their ten days frolicking, and in the highest spirits.

Last night, after many mishaps, they got as far as Long Creek where they were forced to stay, not being able to reach the Neck. I saw Mrs. Waldo to-day, and she said that never in her life had she enjoyed herself so much.

They all put a good face on the matter, but, their looks betray the long continued dissipation. Called on Mrs. Ross who entertained me with an account of the sleighing party.

On their arrival at Ring's, an invitation was sent out to all the Black Point gentry, to participate in their festivities, which being generally accepted, the house was filled to overflowing; but so engaged were they in their merry-making that they gave no heed to it. When at last they began to think of starting for home, the snow to their amazement, was found to be so deep that they were forced to remain. No one's spirits were damped in consequence, but, contrariwise, being thus made prisoners as it were, they became more ripe for frolic. Dr. Coffin and Brig. Preble, she said, were the life of the party, causing roars of laughter by their pranks and antics. I make no doubt but their wives were as forward as their lords in helping on the divertisement.

But a sudden check was put on their cheer, by the landlord announcing with much ruefulness that his larder was empty and his liquor well nigh out, and by reason of the prevailing scarcity, no provisions were to be had on the Point. What should they do? Garret and cellar were ransacked, but nothing came of it. In their strait they sent to the Neck, as heretofore stated, for fresh provisions, fasting meanwhile.

Dr. Coffin said after such hearty feasting, many were the shifts resorted to, to keep up the revelry,—

singing, dancing and all manner of games, and that from first to last, there was no flagging.

(The End.)

Editorial Note: The MS. of the foregoing bears this footnote: "These extracts were read by a descendant of Mrs. Bradbury at a meeting of the Fortnightly Club of Chicago, in 1888."

The landlord of the inn where the revellers were imprisoned as told in the foregoing, was David Ring, a church member, and famous as the host of the inn at Black Point, opposite to the church. (See Southgate, Scarboro', 221.)

The alleged diarist was the daughter of Ephraim Jones and Mary Pearson, who were married in 1739. (Mary Pearson was born 4 Dec. 1720); (Deane's Diary, 346, 243).

Sarah Jones married Theophilus Bradbury, say Smith's and Deane's Journals (243, 304) 26 Aug., 1762.

The following account of the expedition to Ring's appears in Smith's and Deane's Journals, 195:

"February 4. Wednesday morning Brigadier Preble, Col. Waldo, Capt. Ross, Doct. Coffin, Nathaniel Moody, Mr. Webb and their wives, and Tate, set out on a frolic to Ring's and are not yet got back, nor like to be, the roads being not passable.

5. Thomas and wife, Codman and Sally, Butler and Nancy Codman, with vast difficulty, returned that same day from Windham. We feared Butler had perished.

6. Sunday. Our people generally spent yesterday shoveling snow to the meeting house and



SIR PHILIP SIDNEY

elsewhere. 9. We are everywhere shut up; the people discouraged making paths. They say there is now five feet of snow upon a level, but it is mountainously drifted on the clear ground. It is a melancholy time, near a famine for bread.

11. Our frolickers returned from Black Point, having been gone just ten days. They got homeward as far as Long Creek last night; and with vast difficulty and expense reached home."

THE ENGLISH DUDLEY FAMILY.

The family of Governor Thomas² Dudley have always held the tradition that he was a descendant of that branch of the English family who held Dudley Castle and included the Duke of Northumberland and Queen Elizabeth's favorite, the Earl of Leicester, among its members.

There is as yet no evidence other than circumstantial, to support this view, but that is fairly bewildering in its frequency and variety.

Governor Dudley's daughter, Ann Bradstreet, stated in verse that she had the selfsame blood in her veins*

* "O, who was near thee, but did sore repine
 He rescued not with life, that life of thine?
 But yet impartial Fate this boon did give,
 Though Sidney died, his valiant name should live.
 In all records, thy name I ever see
 Put with an epithet of dignity,
 Which shows, thy worth was great, thine honor
 such,
 The love thy country owed thee, was as much,
 Let none, then, disallow of these my strains,
 Who have the self-same blood yet in my veins."

that Sir Philip Sidney had. She could not have said that as she did, in the lifetime of her father, an austere and rigid moralist, unless he believed it, and he was in a position to know, for Sir Philip died 1586, and his mother was Mary, the daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

The intimate friendship of the Governor with the Countess of Lincoln whose husband was the grandson of Elizabeth Dudley, daughter of (XV) Edmund as well as many other facts set out in the late Dean Dudley's History of the family add to the probability.

Most important and by many deemed conclusive, Governor Dudley's arms which he bore in England and with which he sealed his will are the same as those of the noble family, and so important a person as a colonial governor would not in those days have borne a false coat of arms.

Say Moore, (*Memoirs of American Governors*, 273, published in 1846). "There is a tradition among the descendants of Governor Dudley in the eldest branch of the family, that he was descended from John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, * * *. The Duke had eight sons and five daughters, and from one of these sons the Rev. Samuel Dudley, son of Governor Thomas, supposed his family to have been derived."

For the interest, therefore, of those who incline to this view, I have arranged from the information gathered by Mr. Dean Dudley, that which constitutes the pedigree of these Dudleys:

I. Hervey; this was a Saxon tenant of Earl Allan at Sutton about fourteen years after the Conquest, A. D., 1079;

II. Son of Hervey;

III. Grandson of Hervey;

IV. Hervey de Sutton living in 1175, Lord of Sutton. He gave the church of Sutton to the canons of Radford, and had (1) Robert

who died without issue before his father; (2) Richard, heir, 1235; had five daughters, no sons; (3) Rowland, (see); (4) Thomas, who became a priest.

V. Rowland de Sutton, (died before 1259), married Alice, sister and co-heir of John, Baron Lexington, of Tuxford, county Notts., and Aston le Walls, county Northants.; Keeper of the Great Seal and Chancellor A. D., 1249. His sons were Sir William (see) and Sir Robert; the latter's sons became priests.

VI. Sir William de Sutton, born 2 Hen. III. of Worksop, county of Notts., and Aston le Walls, (co-heir to his uncle, Henry de Lexington, Bishop of Lincoln), died 1267; married Matilda, who was living 1242; their son was

VII. Sir Richard de Sutton, of Worksop, Notts.; and Aston; was born 29 Sept. 1266; arms, *or* a lion rampant, tail forked, *vert*; he married first, Isabel, widow of Sir Philip Brunel, and daughter and heiress of William Patrick, Lord of Malpas, county Chester; arms, a cross patonce, *azure*, A. D. 1259. Sir Richard's second wife was Margaret, living 1307. By his first wife he had Agnes and Maud, and

VIII. Sir John de Sutton, Kt., Lord of Dudley in right of his wife, 1326; dead in 1338. He married Margaret de Somery, born 1289, sister and co-heiress of John de Somery, last Somery baron of Dudley, and daughter of Roger de Somery, baron of Dudley, who died 1300. They had Margaret and

IX. Sir John de Sutton, summoned to parliament by Edward III. in 1342; arms, two lions passant in pale. He married before 1329, Isabel, daughter of John de Charlton, Baron Powys; arms, *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*. Nash, in his History of Worcestershire, says, she had

Dudley Castle and other estates in dower, as widow of Sutton. He died 23 Nov., 1359, she died 10 Apr., 1397. She married second, Sir Richard de Dudley, Kt., and had Richard de Dudley of Clopton, who founded a famous family. Her son by Sir John, however, was

X. Sir John de Sutton; he received the Malpas estates in 1361, and sold some of them 1367. His first wife was Katherine, 1361. She probably died without issue. Sir John was in the wars in France. His second wife was Joan, daughter of Sir John de Clinton, (arms, *or*, three piles *azure* and a canton, *ermine*) and widow of Sir John Mountfort. Sir John de Sutton died by 1371 as in that year she is mentioned as his widow. Their son and heir was

XI. John de Sutton; born about 1361 at Coleshill, Arden, Warwick; he was seized of the same lands as his father; he married Alice daughter of Philip le Despencer, Lord of Carlyngton; she died without issue; he married second, Joan; he died 10 Mar., 1396; the heir was

XII. John de Sutton, born 1380, died Sept. 1406; married Constance, daughter of Sir Walter Blount; she died 1432; their son,

XIII. Sir John Sutton, Lord of Dudley, born about 1401, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverston, county Gloucester, and widow of Sir Edward Charlton, Lord Powys. Sir John was a Knight of the Garter and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; he died 13 Sept., 1487. His children were (1) Edmund Sutton, alias Dudley; (2) John (see); (3) William, Bishop of Durham, died without issue; tomb in Westminster Abbey; (4) Oliver

died without issue; (5) Margaret, married Sir John Longueville of County Northants.; (6) Eleanor, married Sir Henry Beaumont, thereafter she married George Stanley; (7) Jane, married Thomas Mainwaring.

XIV. Sir John,* second son of Sir John and Elizabeth Berkeley carried on the line we are considering; the main line having been carried by his eldest brother Edmund, who married Joyce Tiptoft (see p. 612.) Sir John was of Hatherington, county Sussex, and was buried in the Collegiate Church of Arundel, 1500; will dated 1 Oct., 1500; he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bramshot, Esq., of Gatecomb, Isle of Wight; died 1499. Their children were (1) Edmund Dudley, born 1462 (see); (2) John; (3) Peter; (4) Elizabeth, married Thomas Ashburnham; will dated 12 Apr., 1523.

XV. Edmund Dudley, born 1462, was at Oxford University, 1478, studied law at Gray's Inn; Privy Councillor of Henry VII., speaker of the House of Commons, 1504; beheaded 1510. He married first, Anne, daughter of Thomas de Windsor of Stanwell by whom he had (1) Elizabeth who married Peter, Baron Stourton, thereafter she married William, Baron Stourton; Edmund married second, 1494, Elizabeth, sister and sole heiress of Sir Edward Grey, Viscount l'Isle. She married second, Arthur Plantagenet. The children of Edmund Dudley and Elizabeth (Grey) were (2) John Dudley, born 1502 (see); (3) Sir Andrew, Vice Admiral and Knight

* According to some genealogists it is considered that the line breaks here and that this John was a carpenter, not descended from the noble house.

of the Garter, died 1559; (4) Jerome; (5) Bridget.

XVI. John Dudley, born 1502, became Duke of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral, one of the executors of the will of Henry VIII., and was one of the most powerful noblemen who ever lived in England. He was beheaded 1553 by order of Catholic Queen Mary, for treason in putting his Protestant daughter-in-law on the English throne. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Guilford. She afterwards married Sir Francis Jobson. The duke's children by Jane (Guilford) were (1) Henry Dudley, slain at Boulogne, 1545; no issue; (2) Thomas Dudley, died aged two years; (3) John Dudley born 1530, Earl of Warwick, K. B., married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, Protector and Duke of Somerset; no issue; (4) Ambrose Dudley, born 1531, died 1589, Earl of Warwick, Privy Councillor; married three times, but had no issue; (5) Sir Robert Dudley, K. G., Earl of Leicester, born 1532, married 4 June, 1550, Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart who died without issue; married twice more; by his second wife he had Sir Robert who had many descendants; by his third wife he had Robert, who died young in 1584; (6) Guilford Dudley, born 1533, married Lady Jane Grey, Queen of England; beheaded 1554; no issue; (7) Henry Dudley, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Audley, slain at St. Quintin's; no issue; (8) Charles Dudley died aged four years; (9) Mary Dudley, married Sir Henry Sidney; they were parents of Sir Philip Sidney in whose veins flows "the self same blood" as in those of Ann, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley; (10) Margaret Dudley, died aged ten years; (11) Catherine Dudley, died aged seven years; (12) Temper-



JOHN DUDLEY
Duke of Northumberland

ance Dudley, died in infancy; (13) Catherine Dudley, married Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon and died 1620 without issue.

Roger¹ Dudley represents the next generation. All we know about him was that he was a Captain in Queen Elizabeth's time, hence descended from no mean or even middle class family; that he was the father of Governor Thomas² Dudley of Massachusetts (born 1576 at Castle Ashby, Northampton, seat of Baron Compton, whose son became Earl of Northampton in 1618), and that the said Roger was "slain in the wars"—presumably sent over by the Queen to help Henry of Navarre to establish his throne—and to have fallen at the battle of Ivry (celebrated in Macaulay's poem of the same name). We also know that Roger Dudley married Susannah, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Purefoy) Thorne, and had a daughter, and a son who became

Governor Thomas² Dudley, baptised at Yardley Hastings, 12 Oct., 1576. The facts and evidence in more detail are set out in Dean Dudley's History, and in the *New Eng. Gen. and Hist. Register*, 49: 507; 65: 189; Nicholls's Leicestershire; Visitation of same; I. Stokes Records, 93.

Adlard's Theory of Governor Thomas Dudley's Line.

According to Adlard, Governor Thomas is probably descended from

XIII. Sir John and Elizabeth (Berkeley) Dudley through the eldest son Edmund, who died during his father's lifetime, thus:

XIV. Edmund Dudley, died before 1487, married Joyce, sister and co-heiress of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester. Their eldest son and the only one with issue was

XV. Edward Dudley, called by Adlard, the third baron, born 1459; succeeded to the barony on the death of his grandfather, 1492; he died Jan. 31, 1532; married Cecilia, daughter of Sir William and Jane (Strangeways) Willoughby. They had twelve children, one of whom was

XVI. Thomas Dudley, third son, concerning whom no further information has been found, unless he is—which seems improbable—the draper of London. Adlard identifies him as Thomas, the draper of London, died 1549, who had John, died 1545, Edward, died 1542, Francis, three daughters and Roger, whom he believes to be the Captain Roger, father of Governor Thomas. Dean Dudley, in his Dudley family history, ridicules the theory.

Dean Dudley says in the Dudley History:

“The Dudleys, and many of their kinsmen and friends dwelt in the Parish of St. Dunstan’s, in the west of London, where we find a ‘Roger Dudley’ mentioned in the records. There were two of the name of ‘Roger Dudley’ in London A. D. 1560-1600. It is recorded that Dorothy, daughter of Roger Dudley, gent., was baptized there March 31, 1603, and Richard, son of Roger Dudley, was buried Aug. 20, 1603. Adlard presumed that the Roger Dudley of St. Dunstan’s, A. D. 1603, was the father of our Gov. Thomas; but he has not proved it. The Nicolls, Pell and Purefoy families, probably associated with the Dudleys in London, and our Gov. Thomas probably was connected with them. But this is all we can say upon authority. We must not make up an imaginary pedigree before the necessary data are discovered.

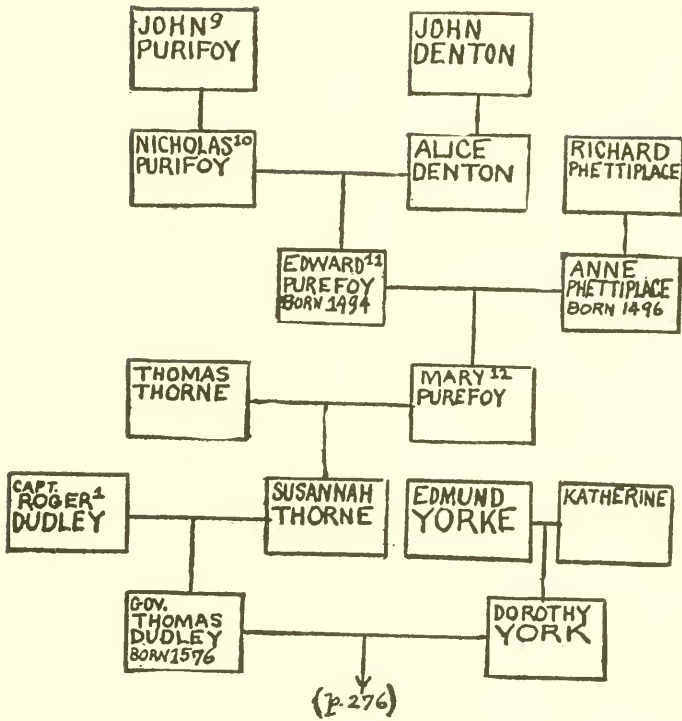


Chart No. 12, Showing the Positively-Known
Ancestors of Gov. Thomas Dudley.
(Connects with Chart No. 6, on p. 276.)

Gov. Dudley claimed to have been of the Dudley castle line, by stamping their seal upon his will; and his son, Gov. Joseph, used the same, although he was intimate with the descendants of that house in England, especially with the Sidneys, sprung from John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland."

PUREFOY FAMILY.

AUTHENTIC ANCESTORS OF GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY.

The Purefoy pedigree is set forth in the Visitation of Leicestershire, A. D. 1619, published by the Harleian Society. The following are direct ancestors of Governor Thomas Dudley's mother, therefore of him and of his descendants:

I. William Purefoy of Minsterton in Leicestershire, A. D. 1275. His son was

II. Simon Purefoy of Minsterton, in 1277, had

III. William Purifoy of Minsterton, in 1283, married—Annis; had

IV. William Purifoy of Minsterton, who married Mary, daughter and coheiress to Sir Henry Wenle, Kt., of Warwickshire. They had

V. Philip Purifoy, who was in county Warwick 1322; had

VI. William Purifoy of Newnham; had

VII. Philip Purifoy of Shelford, county Warwick; he married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Simon de Shelford in county Warwick; they had two sons Thomas and William.

VIII. William Purifoy, the second son, married Marian, daughter and sole heir of Allen Ayott, of Shalston. Their sons were Philip, who died without issue, and John. From this point there are two similar pedigrees in the Visitation, differing somewhat, as noted here.

IX. John Purifoy, second son; had

X. Nicholas Purifoy of Shalston, married first Alice, daughter of John* Denton of Cauersfield; married second, Clemence, daughter of — Lidiard, widow of — Eyre; third, Katherine, daughter of Richard Broylesfield. By Alice he had

XI. Edward Purifoy, born at Effield 13 Jan. 1494. He married Anne, daughter of Richard* Phettiplace, born in Little Shelford 16 July, 1496. He died 1 June, 1558, she died 3 Aug., 1568; their children were (1) Mary, who married Thomas Thorne of Yardley Hastings, county Northants., and whose daughter Susannah married Roger¹ Dudley; (2) Susan, who became a nun at Syon; (3) John, oldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Brome of Halton, Oxfordshire, second, Anne, daughter of Thomas§ Windsor of Stoke Pogis, Bucks., and died without issue; (4) William, second son, born 10 Mar., 1519, died 1595; married first Beatrix, daughter and heiress of Thomas Chesselhurst**, widow of Strelley; no issue; he married second, Cicely, daughter of

*Thomas in first pedigree.

§Thomas Windsor's father, says Dean Dudley, was Sir Andrew Windsor, K. C. B., brother of the first wife of Edmund, father of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland (see p. 609).

**Chibenhurst in first pedigree.

John Goodwin of Winchingdon, Bucks., died May, 1579, and had numerous descendants (abstract of his will, 49 *Register*, 507, mentions cousin Robert Thorne, and Thomas Dudley); (5) Thomas, married the sister of Richard Wayneman, no issue; (6) Francis, fourth son, married Anne, daughter of Anthony Furtho of Furtho, county Northants., and died 1564, leaving one son George, who died without issue; (7) Richard, fifth son, married Anne, daughter of John Pell, and "widow of Nicholas Foxston" (*i. e.*, Thomas Nicolls of Foxton; parents of Sir Augustine Nicolls [see pp. 612, 617]); no issue; also (8), (9), (10), (11), Henry, Edward, Nicholas and Charles, who died without issue. The last four do not appear in the Visitation, nor do the following (see 49 *Register*, 507) (12) Elizabeth, married Sir Humphrey Bradbourne of Derbyshire; (13) Anne, married — Swillington; (14) Frances.

The description of the Purefoy shield as given above the pedigree in the Visitation is thus, Quarterly: 1. blank; 2 *ar.* on fesse, three escollops of the field; 3. *az.* three stirrups *or*; 4. *gu.* a chevron *ermine*, between three leopards' faces, *or*; 5. *gu.* three piles meeting in base *or*, on a canton *sa.* a mullet *arg.* 6. blank; 7. as second; 8. as third; 9. as fourth; 10. quarterly *gu.* and *or.* 11. *or* on a fesse *gu.* three water bougets of the field; 12. *az.* a cross engrailed *or*; 13. *gu.* a fesse *erm.* between two chevrons *or*; 14. paly of six, *or* and *az.* 15. blank; crest, a dexter gauntlet erect, grasping a broken tilting spear in sinister bend intinctured.

THORNE FAMILY.

AUTHENTIC ANCESTORS OF GOVERNOR THOMAS
DUDLEY.

Thomas Thorne of Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire, England, who lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century, married Mary, daughter of Edward and Anne (Phettiplace) Purifoy (see p. 615. Their children were:

- (1) Anthony Thorne;
- (2) Edward Thorne;
- (3) Robert Thorne;
- (4) Thorney Thorne;
- (5) Katherine Thorne, married Francis Worsley;
- (6) Susannah Thorne, who married Roger¹ Dudley; parents of Governor Thomas Dudley.

The following note by Joseph G. Bartlett appeared in the April, 1911, number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (65: 189):

"For nearly a century fruitless efforts have been made to substantiate the statements of Cotton Mather, that Gov. Dudley was born in Northampton about 1574, son of Capt. Roger Dudley, and that his mother was a kinswoman of Judge Nicolls, although persistent search was made in the records of the Dudley and Nicolls families, and among the Pells and Purefoys, who were connected with the Nicolls family. In the *Register* for October, 1895, Mr. H. F. Waters published the will of a John Purefoy, 1579, which mentioned a Thomas Dudley. (See 49 *Register*, 507, or Waters' *Gleanings*, 1087.) This will was fully annotated by Mr. Dean Dudley, who furnished an account of the Purefoy family, derived from the Visitation of Leicestershire and from Nicholls' History of that county which stated that Mary Purefoy, sister of this testator John Purefoy, married Thomas Thorne of

Yardley, Northants., and of their six children 'Susanna Thorne m. Rogers.' That this 'Rogers' should be Roger Dudley is proved by the register of Yardley Hastings, which records, 12 Oct., 1576, the baptism of Thomas Dudley (Governor Thomas), son of Roger and Susanna (Thorne) Dudley, as has recently been made public in I. 'Stokes Records,' 93 (1910). The statements of Cotton Mather are thus confirmed."

ALEXANDER SHAPLEIGH.

This was an ancient family in Devonshire and Cornwall, England and appears in the Visitation of 1620 with the following arms: *vert*, a chevron between three escallops *argent*; crest, an arm vested *gules*, turned up *argent*, holding in the hand proper a chaplet *vert*, garnished with roses of the first.

I have no knowledge of Alexander Shapleigh's connection with the armigerous family, but mention these facts for the use of future investigators.

Alexander Shapleigh was probably born about 1600. He was a merchant, and agent for Sir Fernando Gorges.

He conveyed to his son in law Mr. James Treworgy all his estate at Kittery, Maine, 26 May, 1642, possibly returned to England, and died before 5 July, 1650, when his estate was in process of settlement at Agamenticus (see p. 624). The following is by Mr. Stackpole:

"About 1637 'Mr. Alexander Shapleigh and Mr. James Treworgie did agree with the neighbors dwelling at and about Sturgeon Creek, that there should be always a highway from Nicholas ffrosts house down to Sturgeon Creek.' Frost's house stood at the end of that highway, or at the end of the old



Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester.

From an Original by F. Zucchero.



Wm. to my friend
R. Dudley

His Seal & Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of
 John Thane

Shapleigh Road, which ran down to the river some little distance north of the old cemetery in the pines and of George Leighton's. If any one can determine where that road ended, the location of Frost's house will be fixed. It must not be far from where Mr. George Dixon now lives. I have been told that Humphrey Scammon lived there, or near there, one hundred and fifty years ago. (Frost, see p. 6.)

"Shapleigh claimed all the land originally granted to Wannerton, and the town allowed his claim, "provided that if any other former grant made by the town fall within this said tract of land they are to remain good to them, their heirs or assigns forever." (V. *Old Eliot*.)

"Passing Francis Hooke's we arrive at 'Warehouse Point,' where the first settlement in the present town of Kittery was made. A Court record, dated Oct. 1650, is as follows: 'Forasmuch as the house at the river's mouth where Mr. Shapleigh's father first built and Mr. William Hilton now dwelleth, in regard it was the first house there built and Mr. Shapleigh intended to build and enlarge it, and for further considerations it is thought fit it should from time to time be for a house of entertainment or ordinary, with this proviso, that the tenant be such an one as the inhabitants shall approve of.'

"At about the middle of Warehouse Point there is an opening in the rocky coast line and a pebbly beach, from which there is an easy ascent between cliffs of rock. It is a fine natural site for a ferry landing, and here, too, in later times ships were built. The place is now called 'Phyllis' Notch,' so named from a colored woman who once lived near by. As one stands at the opening of this notch, facing the water, on the left may be seen the site of the first house built in Kittery. Old residents say that the traces of a cellar were once more apparent than now. Here was a warehouse and the 'ordinary' above men-

tioned. It was built by Alexander Shapleigh in 1635. Doubtless, fishermen's huts preceded this, but there is no record of such.

"In a deed dated 24 Dec., 1662, Shapleigh describes a sale as follows: 'A warehouse which is now in my possession & is Scittuate on a point of Land on ye Eastwd Side of Piscattaqua river mouth Comonly called and known by ye Name of ye warehouse point Together with a Tract of Land near Adjacent & thereto Adjoining Containing Twenty pole or rod or there about in length upon a Southwest & by west line running from ye way that lyes by ye South end of Robert Wadleys fence to a certain point of rocks that lyes by ye river Side butting with ye warehouse So down to Low water mark & Seven pole in breadth or thereabo runninge upon a west & by north line from ye sd South Corner of Robert Wadleys fence down to Low water mark upon a Straight line into ye Cove within ye sd Warehouse point & is bounded by a ridge of rocks Lying by ye Side of ye sd Robert Wadleys fence.'

"Phillip Swaddow was living here as early as 1636 and he had his wigwam precisely at the place where Alexander Shapleigh built the first house, for the land granted to Treworgy was the same as that granted to Shapleigh and took its bounds from the same point of departure. This was at 'Warehouse Point.' This is further confirmed by the following found in the first volume of Suffolk Deeds, folio 128. John Treworthie deposed, 25 Oct., 1650, "that the cellar wch is at Pascataway now standing neere the house wch William Hilton now lives in, did not any way belong to the land wch was bought by me for my Grandfather, Mr. Alexander Shapleigh.'" (Old Kittery and Her Families, 47-51.)

Shapleigh Estate. 1688.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fricken*, aged Sixty-four years or there about, saith, that about fifty-two years past, she lived in old England, w'th Mr. Allexander Shapleigh; at w'ch time she verry well rememb'rs that ye above sd Shapleigh sent over unto New England in one of his ships, John Treworthy, w'th goods to make a voyage, and all ye goods ye sd Treworthy carried w'th him in ye sd ship, did Properly belong unto ye sd Shapleigh, to ye best of her remembrance.

Sometime after this, ye sd Shapleigh came himself for New England, where ye Depona't had been some time before; who saith that at his arivall in New England, w'ch was about forty four years past, there was land of Shapleigh, and in care of Treworthy, who was in Possession of ye whole estate of ye sd Shapleigh in New England: that is to say, both in upper and lower part of Kittery; but Immediately upon ye sd Shapleighs arivall, ye sd Treworthy did Surrender ye whol to him, ye sd Alexa: Shapleigh, who did peaceably Enjoy it without any disturbance, all his life: and after his decease, Major Nicholas Shapleigh enjoyd it with out any disturbance all his life. Never did ye Deponat ever hear of any that Pretended or challenged any Right to ye above sd land, Either above or below at Kittery Point, and further saith not.

Taken on Oath, this first day of May, 1688. Before me:

Francis Hook, Just-Peace,

A True Copie of ye Original on file.

Joseph Hammond.

*or Tricke or Tucker; published with comments, VI., *Old Eliot* 48.

TREWORGY-TRUEWORTHY.

Gilman descendants descended through Hon. John⁴ Gilman (see pp. 534-5) are also descended from the Treworgy ancestor. The names Trueworthy and Treworgy appear interchangeably in the old record and were obviously identical. James Treworgy bought land in Kittery in 1635. He married at Kingsweare, England, 16 Mar. 1616, Katherine, daughter of Alexander Shapleigh (see p. 618). The children of James and Katherine (Shapleigh) Treworgy were:

I. John² Treworgy, baptised at Kingsweare, 30 Dec., 1618; he married Penelope Spencer;

II. Joan² Treworgy married John Amere-deth;

III. Samuel² Treworgy, born 1628, married Dorcas Walton;

IV. Lucy² Treworgy, born "about 1632;" married (1) Humphrey Chadbourne, Sr.; (2) Thomas Wills; (3) Hon. Elias Stileman;

V. Elizabeth² Treworgy, born 1639, married 3* June, 1657, Hon. John⁴ Gilman, of Exeter, N. H. (see p. 535). She died 8 Sept., 1719.

James Treworgy is mentioned in the will of Elias Stileman, dated at Newcastle, N. H., 18 Dec., 1695, as follows:

"Item I give unto my Daughter-In-Law Elizabeth Alcott my Gold Ring I had of James Trueworthy" (31 N. H. State Papers, 414).

Treworgy (Trueworthy) family is mentioned: V. *Bangor Hist. Mag.*, 212-4; IV. *Amer. Ancestry*, 99; I. *Essex Antiq.*, 21; IX. *id.*, 100; VI. *Old Eliot*, 79; 31 N. H. State Papers.

*Says Stackpole's Old Kittery; other records say 30th.

“Mr. James Treworgy was born as early as 1614, probably earlier, as in 1635, he was intrusted with the purchase of a large tract of land, “extending half way from Piscataqua to Agamenticus River,” as agent of his father-in-law, Mr. Alexander Shapleigh, who according to the deposition of Mr. Edward Johnson, was also an agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges; a trust not likely to be confided to a man of inexperience. During the next year he was again sent over unto New England, by Mr. Shapleigh, “in one of his ships, with goods to make a voyage,” on his father-in-law’s account. It is not improbable that he had been in this capacity of supercargo, prior to 1635, the date of the Piscataqua purchase, and seems to have acted chiefly on the account of his father-in-law; in the spring of 1642, Mr. Shapleigh conveyed the whole estate to him and subsequently he made it over to his brother-in-law, Nicholas Shapleigh, for £1500. sterling. Not long after this date, Mr. Treworgy, it was said, went to Newfoundland, where he probably died. His widow, in the summer of 1650, claimed, without success, a right in the estate of her father, Shapleigh, recently deceased, which was then in the course of settlement before Governor Godfrey, at a court holden in the city of Agamenticus, for the province of Maine. The date of her marriage to Mr. Edward Hilton, “the father of the settlement of New Hampshire,” is unknown. It may have been after the marriage of her daughter Elizabeth to John Gilman, of Exeter, the place of Mr. Hilton’s residence, as her brother Nicholas and family resided at Kittery, and she would have no apparent inducement to visit Exeter till after the alliance with Gilman. Of her sons-in-law I have no information. They both have the honorable prefix of “Mr.” Mr. Treworgy’s ideas of business and money making, did not tally, exactly, with the cramped and exact views of Mr. Cotton and the ‘Bay’ people, who occasioned no small annoyance to the anti-puritan and Episcopal

colonists of Maine and New Hampshire. In 1640, Mr. Treworgy was presented at Court, 'for being one of the grand inquest, he revealed secrets of the association to John Winter, and other abuses; he told Mr. Winter [of Richman's Island] that he thought every man might make the most of his commoditie.' ”

The judgment against Mrs. Treworgy.

“To all People to who these presents may come Greeting. In our Lord God Everlasting. Whereas Mrs. Katherine Treworgye being Summoned to Appear at a Court holden for this Province of Maine at Agamenticus the 5th of July, 1650 to Shew what Cause She had to Challenge or claim any Interest or Propriety in the Estate of Mr. Alexander Shapleigh dece'd; then It was made Appear by a Deed bearing date the 26 of May 1642 from Mr. Alexander Shapleigh to Mr. James Treworgyie of the alienating of all the estate for Certain Sums of money & other Considerations that he the s^d James Treworgye was engaged for as by the s^d Deed more at large doth and may Appear and by another Deed from the s^d James Treworgye all the Estate was made over to Mr. Nicholas Shapleigh for & in Consideration of the sum of £1500 as by the same appeareth. So it appeared to the Court that the Estate of Mr. Alexander Shapleigh was of no Consequence or to be approved of as Capable of bequest nor no will proved. So it was determined that Estate was Mr. Nicholas Shapleigh's & Mrs. Katherine Treworgy to Renounce all Interest therein. So the Court did find and determine that the s^d Mrs. Treworgie is [not?] any way possessed of the Estate. In Testimony whereof We have hereunto put our hands Authentick & under the Seale of this Province this 6 of July 1650.

p^r me Edw^d. Godfrey Gover
Basil Parker Re: Cur.

This is a true Copy of the Original taken the 28 of November 1650 Pr me Basil Parker Re: Cur:

A true copy as Appears of Record in the County of Yorke. Exam^d pr.

Jas. Hammond Reg^t."

Though Mrs. Treworgy obtained no share upon her petition or "challenge" in 1650, her children successfully renewed the claim, upon the death of her brother Major Nicholas Shapleigh, thirty-four years afterwards; and in 1684, "administration was granted to the widow, to Mr. John Shapleigh, and to Mrs. Joane Meridath, Mrs. Lucie Wills, and to Mrs. Elizabeth Gilman, daughters to Mr. James Treworgye, son-in-law to Mr. Alexander Shapleigh." The story of these troubles cannot now be unravelled. (*V. N. E. Hist. Gen. Register*, 346.)

The will of Mrs. Catherine (Shapleigh) (Treworgy) Hilton is here set forth:

The will & Testament of m^{rs} Katheraine Hilten as Followeth:

m^{rs} Katharine Hilton being of her Pfect senses and understanding doeth order and dispose of her goods and effects as followeth

Impus: she doth comit and commend her soule to god that gave it her, shee doth comit her body to the dust from whence it was framed with a decent burial of the same.

For her estate and goods as followeth.

To James Tryworthy the son of Sam. Tryworthy a silver beaker to be kept in the hands of her Daughter Elizabeth Gilman, till he come to age.

To James Triworth the son of John Triworthy a silver cup with a fork

To Edward Hilton jnior, a silver cup with two ears.

To Sam: Gilman her Grandchild a silver spoone.

To m^r Sam. Dudly towards his ministry to be paid out of her Estate to the valew of money, to the sune of forty shillings.

To her Daughter m^{rs} meredith named by Joanna, one yron great Kettle, and a cloth gowne, and a cloth petticoat, and a greene apron.

To m^{rs} Lucy wells, one stone ring, one mor Hayre petticoat.

To her Daughter Elizabeth Gilman, her wedding ring, her serge gown, her serge petticoat, and her stuffe petticoat, and alsoe her hat.

To Johanna Meridith, her grandchilde a paire of holland sheets

To mary Gilman her Grand childe, a table cloth and napkins and a Holland pillow beare and a towel, and a great pewter platter

To Betty Gilman, one Holland sheet & a paire of stockings.

To Abigail Gilman the wife of Edward Gilman one feather pillow and wistead rug, and pillion and pillion-cloth, and hood and safeguard.

To Katharine Paul, her best skarth, and serge petticoat, being of a gray colour.

To Katharine Gilman, a black handkerchief and a black sk—

To Sarah Gilman, a black hood,

To Lydye Gilman a black hood

To Abigail Gilman, her white mantle.

To goodwife Robinson, her cloth petticoat, & her cloth wais-coate and a paire of bodyes & a paire of stockings, and a suite of linnen.

To Remainder of her linnen, what is not disposed of above wrytten to be divided among all her grand Daughters.

To Jane Hilton her silver bodkin, and a new shift

To all these p^rmisses above wrytten m^{rs} Katharine Hilton, hath given, her ful consent and approbation, as appears veriefed by these witnesses have subscribed

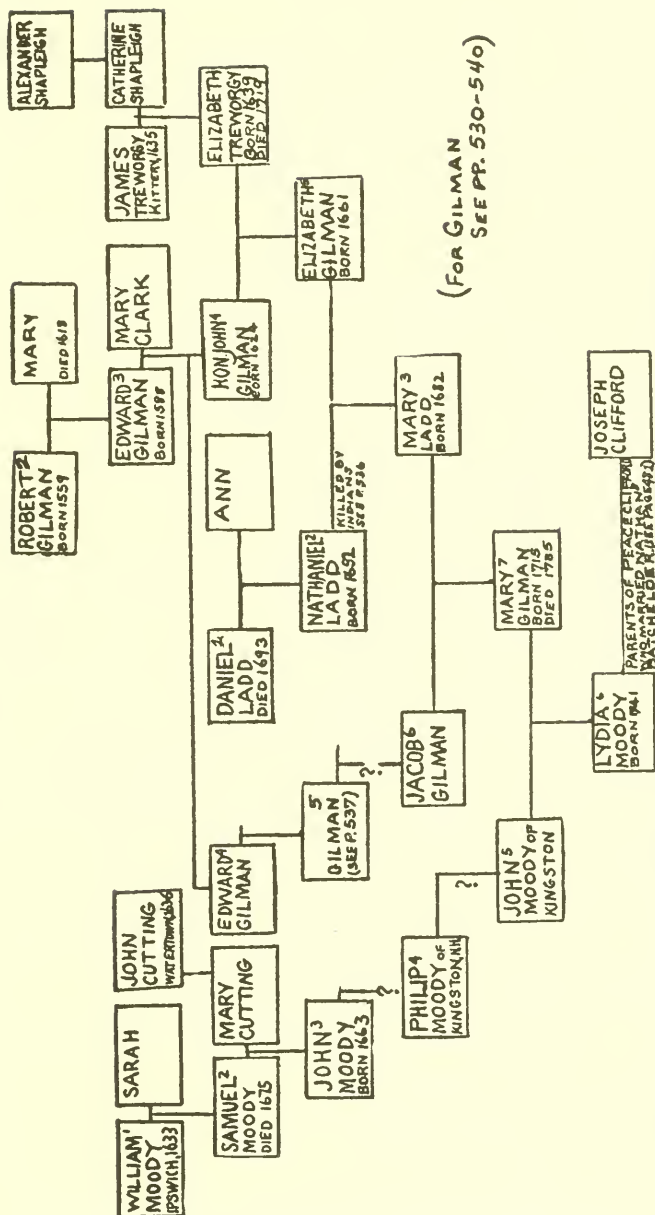


CHART No. 12, SHOWING FAMILIES DESCRIBED IN THIS NUMBER.

memoranda: This the will of the said Kathairine Hilton that when all her debts are discharged, in reference to her son in law Capt. John Gilman, & m^{rs} wells, & what shalbe layd out and expended about her funerall, the remainder to be divided among her Grand children.

And furthermore, that all the p^rmisses abovesaid, may be put in act and exequetion I doe choose and appoint my son John Gilman, Capt: for my Executor.

To the p^rmisses abovesaid in testeffication of the truth of the same. I doe subscribe my name.

Sam: Dudley
Rebecca Sweat

[Proved May 30, 1676.]

[Essex County, Mass., Probate Files, and Norfolk County, Mass., Deeds, vol. 3, p. 15.] (XXXI. State Papers, New Hampshire, 172-3.)

MOODY FAMILY.

NOTE: Some day, no doubt, the hypotheses here discussed will be settled by the discovery of records now in existence but not yet examined. There appears not to have been any scientific study of the early records pertaining to the Moody family, and certainly I have by no means exhausted the original sources available in this one Moody line. [EDITOR.]

William Moody, the American ancestor and principal progenitor of the Moody name in New England (say various authorities, epitomized [as often, without credit] in Lewis's *Genealogical History of N. H.*), came from Wales, England, in 1633, wintered in Ipswich in 1634, and removed to Newbury with the first settlers of that town in 1635. Here he was admitted freeman and received a grant of ninety-two acres of land. There is a tradition that he was a black-

smith by trade, and was the first person in New England who adopted the practice of shoeing oxen to enable them to walk on ice. William Moody's wife was Sarah ———, by whom, according to the best authority, he had three children, Samuel, Joshua and Caleb. Joshua was born in 1632, Caleb in 1637, but the date of Samuel's birth is not known and it is generally supposed that he was born before his father came to New England. Mr. Moody and his sons were persons of considerable note in the civil and ecclesiastical history of Newbury and their names are frequently found in the various committees of the church. Joshua Moody graduated from Harvard College in 1653 and began his ministerial labors in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1658. Caleb Moody married twice and had a large family. He was representative from Newbury in the general court of Massachusetts in 1677-78, and during the administration of Governor Andros was imprisoned five weeks for having spoken in censure of the course of that tyrannical official.

Samuel², probably eldest of the three children of William and Sarah Moody, is supposed to have been born previous to his father's immigration to this country, but writers on the family history give no authentic account of his life. He took the oath of allegiance in 1666, and united with the church in Newbury in 1670. His wife was admitted to the communion in 1674. He died in Newbury, April 4, 1675. He married, November 30, 1657, Mary Cutting, who married, second, June 24, 1679, Daniel Lunt. The children of Samuel and Mary (Cutting) Moody were:

- I. Sarah³ Moody, born 16 Nov., 1658;
- II. William³ Moody, born 22 July, 1661; married, 1st, 15 Nov., 1684, Mehitable Sewall; probably 2nd, Abigail, sister of Charles and John Frost; Newbury, Mass.;
- III. John³ Moody, born 1 Apr., 1663;

- IV. Mary³ Moody, born 28 Feb., 1664-5;
- V. Lydia³ Moody, born 5 Aug., 1667;
- VI. Hannah³ Moody, born 4 Jan., 1669-70;
- VII. Samuel³ Moody, born 6 Dec., 1671;
married 16 Apr., 1700, at Newbury, Sarah
Knight;
- VIII. Cutting Moody, born 9 Apr., 1674;
married 25 Mar., 1696, Judith, daughter of
Lieut. Joseph Little.

(I. Hoyt, 248.)

The genealogist who prepared the Moody article for Lewis's *Genealogical History of New Hampshire* (IV., 1741), indicates well the hiatus of evidence between Samuel² and John⁵, saying, that it is hardly possible that John³, son of Samuel², could have been the John who was the father of Capt. John and of Lydia of Gilmanton, and adds: "but it is almost beyond question that John of Kingston [*i. e.*, the father of Capt. John], was a descendant of William Moody, the ancestor, through his eldest son Samuel."

The article then assumes that John³, born 1663 (see p. 629), was the father of a son which it frankly admits was merely hypothetically a John⁴. I have found that John⁵ of Kingston, however, was the son of Philip⁴,* and not of this supposititious John⁴.

*Howard P. Moore, Albany, N. Y., (Lock Box 200), has investigated the birth records of Kingston (as have I), and calls attention in the N. H. *Gen. Record* to the fact that there was another John there in the early eighteenth century. That John was not married, however, to Abigail Glidden until 1749, and cannot have been, therefore, either the father or grandfather of the Gilmanton Moodies. That he might have been the John who was baptized 1727, son of Philip⁴, is of course, a possibility, but in that case he married considerably later than then customary, which is improbable.

Taking it as certain that Samuel² (and not Caleb²) was that son of William¹, who became the ancestor of the Gilmanton Moodies, an examination of his list of children shows that William³, born 1661, or John³, born 1663, were most likely, on account of age, to have been the father of Philip⁴ of Kingston. Philip⁴ was head of a family of three children in 1727, so he was probably born between 1685 and 1695. If so, the other sons³ of Samuel² were too young at his birth to be likely candidates.

As we know William³'s children and Philip⁴ is not among them, I concur with the opinion of the writer in Lewis's History, that it was John³ who was the ancestor of John⁵ of Kingston. (An examination of the Newbury records shows that John, Jr., was born 3 Apr., 1729, and John, a son of John, Jr., and Hannah (*i. e.*, Hannah Toppan), died 25 Aug., 1780, aged 48. Also that John died 5 Mar., 1737.)

Of John³, besides the date of his birth at Newbury, Mass., 1 April, 1663, we know that he was called "second son" in the will of his father Samuel², in 1675; that 18 May, 1692, he married Hannah², daughter of Richard¹ Dole (see p. 88). That he had at least two children (one of whom, if these deductions are correct, was Philip⁴). He was probably the John of Newbury whose will was made in 1727, probated 1736.

Philip⁵ Moody was the only head of a family of the name at Kingston, 29 Sept., 1725 (*rc.*). His children were as follows. As three were baptized together 12 Nov., 1727, they were probably fairly grown—no longer babes:

I. John⁵ Moody, probably born 1712-6; married Mary, daughter of Jacob Gilman (see p. 537) (for John, see p. 632);

NOTE: One John Moody married 25 May, 1749, at Kingston, Abigail Glidden.

- II. Alice⁵ Moody;
- III. Daniel⁵ Moody;
- IV. Mary⁵ Moody;
- V. Sarah⁵ Moody;
- VI. Abigail⁵ Moody; married 4 May, 1741,
at Kingston, Jacob Gilman (see p. 639);
- VII. Lydia⁵ Moody.

The last four were baptized 31 Aug. 1735.

John⁵ Moody, Sr., was probably born in Newbury, Amesbury or some of the adjoining towns in Massachusetts (though the records in the towns mentioned do not disclose it), and was brought by his father to Kingston, N. H., near the year 1720. I suppose he was then between two and ten years of age. His wife Mary, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Ladd) Gilman (see p. 537), was born in 1715, and he was very likely about her age.

John⁵ Moody, Sr., appears but seldom on public records, as an examination of the Provincial and State Papers of New Hampshire show. Thirty huge volumes have been printed so far. The following petition or statement appears in the ninth volume of the above publication, 440-1.

The Cliffords mentioned are no doubt of the family of John's son-in-law, Joseph Clifford.

To Samuel Winslow, Jedidiah Philbrick & John Huntoon, Selectmen:

Kingston Septembr the 1st 1740.

Wherease the Gen^l Assembly of this province have stated & Settled the Boundary between the Parishes in this town establishing & fixing the persons & their estates or parts of their Estates, whose Estates or

NOTE: The Kingston church records are published in the *New Hampshire Genealogical Record*, Vols. I.-VI.

part of them fall to the East of s^d Boundary to the first Parish Providing they shall within one month Give under their hands to the selectmen their desire to remain with the s^d first parish.

These are to Certifie you the Selectmen that its our desire & design to be accounted of & do duty and enjoy priviledge in s^d first Parish as witness our hands.

John Swett	Benj. Judkins
Tristram Sanborn	Moses Sleeper
his	Benjamin Sleeper
William X Buswell	Joseph Clifford
mark	Jonathan Sleeper
Cornelius Clough	Samuel French
William Long	his
Simon French	John X Moodey
Samuel Eastman	mark
Ebenezer Eastman	Thomas Sleeper
Isaac Clifford	Nathaniel Smith
Elisha Swett	Nathaniel French
Peter Sanborn	Joseph Young
Jidediah Philbrick	Nathaniel French, Jr.
Abraham Sanborn	Samuel Fifield
Ebenezer Stevens, Jr.	Jonathan Sanborn
William Buswell, Jr.	Benjamin Magoon
his	Benjamin Stevens
Philip X Moodey	David French.
mark	John Sleeper
Jonathan Blake	Samuel Judkins
Richard Long	John Judkins
Benjamin Clough	Tristram Sanborn Tert.
his	
Ely X Bedy	
mark	

This is a True Copy as witness our hands.
September y^e 26th 1740.

JEDEDIAH PHILBRICK,
JOHN HUNTOON,

Selectmen of Kingston.

A true Copie of the pre mentioned Copie.

Attest Jeremy Webster,
Just of Peace.

IX. N. H. State Papers, 440.

John⁵ and Mary (Gilman) Moody's children, according to Lancaster's History of Gilmanton, N. H., compiled when one or more of John's children were living, were as follows:

I. David⁶ Moody;

II. Dudley⁶ Moody;

III. Captain John⁶ Moody, born at Kingston, N. H., 27 Jan., 1739; settled at Gilmanton;

IV. Rev. Gilman⁶ Moody; he married 21 Aug., 1778, Anne James, at Belmont, N. H. (rec.);

V. Mary⁶ Moody, married Daniel Folsom and lived at Gilmanton;

VI. Elizabeth⁶ Moody, married Abraham Folsom;

VII. Lydia⁶ Moody, born 1741, married Joseph Clifford (see) (Note: a misprint in Lancaster, 276, is correct at 259-60).

VIII. Dorothy⁶ ("Dolly") Moody, married first, Humphrey French; second, John Cooley;

IX. Sarah⁶ Moody.

NOTE: Rev. David⁶ Moody, living in 1887 at Sutton, N. H., was a cousin of these children, and also uncle of Mrs. Samuel Jones of Lakeport, N. H., whose mother was his sister.

"John Moody, Sr., died while his children were yet young," says Lancaster, and evidently at Kingston, for Lancaster continues: "Mrs. Moody's brother Daniel Gilman brought up some of the children. Capt. Moody's house at Gilmanton became a home for his father's family; his mother, Mary (Gilman) Moody being helpless on account of a chonic rheumatism, he removed her from Kingston on a crib which he contrived to attach by long shafts to two horses; and here she remained and died April 20, 1785, aged seventy years."

*Captain John⁶ Moody, son of John and Mary
(Gilman) Moody.*

A descendant, G. Frank Moore, of Lakeport, says of Capt. John: "John Moody from Kingston, N. H., was the first settler of Gilmanton, N. H., and Joseph Clifford the second. The tradition in the family was that Moody with a bushel of potatoes on his back and gun and axe in hand in the late autumn came to a place about one-half mile west of Gilmanton Corner, and decided to locate there for the winter. He dug a hole below the possibilities of frost and deposited his potatoes for next spring-planting. In doing so he lost his hat which he found again the following spring when he dug out his potatoes. He planted on the ground he had cleared and then found his way back to Kingston and brought back Clifford, who had married Moody's sister. Clifford and wife during the summer built a log hut in Lower Gilmanton below Shell-Camp Pond, and almost on the boundary of Loudon. I have heard this story from my grandfather and grandmother, and from a grandson of Moody (continues Mr. Moore), namely, Capt. George Moody, my uncle by marriage to my father's sister, and from my grandmother Moore. (This grandfather and grandmother were Joseph and Clarissa Clifford, Joseph being a son of Joseph Clifford, the grandfather of Mehitable Aborn⁹ (Batch-

elder) wife of Benjamin James⁷ Cole (see pp. 481-2.)

Lancaster's History also says of Capt. John, Jr., "who came to Gilmanton in 1763, that soon after his arrival, his camp took fire and burned up all of his provisions and some of his clothing and his hat. He was obliged to go to Kingston for a supply. He afterward said that his loss at that time, was felt more severely than when his large two story house and nearly all its contents were burned in 1821. The farm is still in possession of descendants of the Moody family. The same man, it is said, was taken sick and after making a supply of hasty pudding, and bringing fresh water, lay down in his camp and went through a course of fever without nurse, physician, or medicine. Some three years later another settler was taken sick and Capt. Moody carried him to his own home on horseback and cared for him."

Captain John⁶ Moody was an influential and useful citizen in the town of Gilmanton. He was a selectman, captain of militia and an officer of the Revolutionary army. In 1776 he enlisted a company of twenty men and was its captain, and joined the continental army under Washington, serving three months and eight days. He died in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, September 15, 1829, aged ninety years.

LADD FAMILY.

The Ladd Genealogy contains much that is known of the beginnings of this family. There is a family tradition believed by many, that the name was originally Le Lade and that it was borne by companions of William the Conqueror in 1066, who founded the family in England.

Savage says Nathaniel was said to be the name of father of the Daniel who first settled in America.

(1) The first of this name in America was Daniel Ladd, of Wiltshire, England, who took the required oath of allegiance in order to sail in the ship "Mary and John," Robert Sayres, master, from London, March 24, 1633-34, for New England, and landed at Nantasket in Boston Harbor. He did not settle permanently in Dorchester as did most of his fellow-passengers, but went to Ipswich, where in 1637 he was granted six acres of land, upon which he erected a dwelling, and in 1644 he sold his property there to one Henry Kingsbury. Prior to that date (1639) he had removed to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he was granted one or more acres for planting purposes, but he shortly afterward went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, as one of the first settlers in that town, and he resided there until his death, which occurred July 27, 1693. The christian name of his wife, who accompanied him from England, was Ann, and she died February 9, 1694. Chase, in his "History of Haverhill," says that Daniel Ladd owned and cultivated several farms and was very prominent among the original proprietors. In 1646 he was taxed forty pounds, and in 1659 was granted permission with Theophilus Shatwell to erect a saw-mill on Spigott (Spicket) River. In 1668 he was one of the selectmen and at the breaking out of King Philip's war (1675) he with others was appointed to designate what houses should be garrisoned. II., Lewis's Gen. Hist. of N. H., 867.

The children of Daniel¹ and Ann Ladd were as follows:

- I. Elizabeth² Ladd, born 11 Dec., 1640;
- II. Daniel² Ladd, born 26 Sept., 1642;
- III. Lydia² Ladd, born 6 June, 1645;
- IV. Mary² Ladd, born 14 Feb., 1646-7;
- V. Samuel² Ladd, born 1 Nov., 1649;
- VI. Nathaniel² Ladd, born 10 Mar., 1651-2
(see *infra*);

VII. Ezekiel² Ladd, born 16 Sept., 1654;

VIII. Sarah² Ladd, born 4 Nov., 1657;

Nathaniel² Ladd was born at Haverhill, Mass., 10 Mar., 1651-2; he settled at Exeter, N. H., where he married 12 July, 1678, Elizabeth⁵, daughter of Hon. John⁴ Gilman (see article in this HISTORY on the Gilmans, pp. 530-540).

Nathaniel² Ladd served in King Philip's War under Capt. Gilman in December, 1675, and June, 1676.

He was suspected of being implicated in Gove's rebellion against Governor Cranfield, but was not indicted. He was examined before Judge Barefoot 6 Dec., 1683. Surety for good behavior was exacted and supplied, and the incident was closed.

The documents on file in the English Archives (Colonial Papers, Miscellaneous Correspondence), Vol. 57, Public record office, as indexed in XXIII. N. H., State Papers, 76, shows that about February, 1682-3, Elizabeth Gilman and Elizabeth Ladd petitioned Governor Edward Cranfield for a pardon for the son of Elizabeth Ladd.

"Nathaniel² Ladd volunteered in the New Hampshire contingent of an expedition fitted out in Massachusetts to protect the settlers in Maine from the aggressions of the Indians.

He was mortally wounded 22 Sept., 1690, in a fight with the Indians at Cape Elizabeth (near Portland, Me.), and returned to Exeter, N. H., where he died 11 Aug., 1691. (I. Hoyt, 230.)

The children of Nathaniel² and Elizabeth (Gilman) Ladd were as follows:

I. Nathaniel³ Ladd, born 6 Apr., 1679;

II. Elizabeth³ Ladd, born 6 Jan., 1680-1;

III. Mary³ Ladd, born 28 Dec., 1682; she married Jacob⁶ Gilman (see p. 537);

IV. Lydia³ Ladd, born 27 Dec., 1684;

V. Daniel³ Ladd, born 18 Mar., 1686;

VI. John³ Ladd, born 6 July, 1689;

VII. Ann³ Ladd, born 25 Dec., 1691.

His widow Elizabeth married 3 Dec., 1693, Henry³ Wadleigh (*Robert*², *John*¹).

Jacob⁶ *Gilman married 1 Sept., 1704, at Kingston, N. H., Mary³ Ladd (*Nathaniel*², *Daniel*¹). The Kingston records give their children as follows:

I. Daniel Gilman, born 7 Aug., 1705;

II. John Gilman, born 15 Mar., 1707 (see p. 537);

III. Elizabeth Gilman, born 22 Mar., 1707;

IV. Stephen Gilman, born 9 Aug., 1713;

V. Mary Gilman, born 19 Dec., 1715, married John⁵ Moody (see p. 632);

VI. Abigail Gilman, born 7 Oct., 1720;

VII. Nathaniel Gilman, born 25 May, 1726.

LUTHER FITCH, ESQ.

[NOTE: The following was contributed by Leonard B. Chapman, Esq., of Portland, Me. It is of especial interest to those related to the Titcombs.]

Luther Fitch was born at Groton, Mass., 28 Jan., 1783, and was the youngest son of his father's third wife. For an account of his family see the history of Groton.

* There was a later Jacob Gilman—perhaps a son—married 4 May, 1741, at Kingston, N. H., Abigail Moody. Their children were: I. John Moody Gilman, born 1 Feb., 1742-3; II. Nathaniel, born 3 Sept., 1745; III. Jacob, born 14 Oct., 1747; IV. Samuel, born 3 Oct., 1749; V. Peter, born 25 Jan., 1751; VI. Jonathan, born 6 Aug., 1754; VII. Stephen, born 24 Aug., 1757.

His name appears for the first time on the records of Cumberland County, Maine, in the registry of deeds, 4 Feb., 1815, where he purchased half of a pew in the Stroudwater meeting house; then from time to time as grantor or grantee, two hundred and fifty-four times, and the name of his wife fifty-one times.

He was married by Rev. Caleb Bradley 23 June, 1816*, to Miss Almira⁶ Titcomb (*Andrew⁵, Benjamin⁴, Joseph³, William², William¹*) (see HISTORY, p. 199).

They lived first at Saccarappa; then on the northerly side of Congress Street in Portland, near State Street. Their house was two stories, and was removed to the westerly side of the Union Station, where it now stands, on Congress Street. Mr. Fitch was for a period of nearly thirty years judge of the Portland Municipal Court.

He died 15 Aug., 1870, aged eighty-seven years and seven months. His wife died 24 Nov., 1873, aged seventy-eight years.

Their children, born in Saccarappa, were:

HEREOF FAIL NOT, and make return of this writ, with your doings therein, unto our said Judge, within sixty days next coming.

Witness, LUTHER FITCH, our said Judge, at Portland aforesaid, this *seventeenth* day of August—in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Luther Fitch

* Parson Bradley's diary showed that he received a fee of two dollars—an amount seldom exceeded in the list.

- I. Harriet Fitch, born 27 June, 1817;
- II. Almira Fitch, born 9 Sept., 1818;
[NOTE: Almira Fitch^r Quinby (see *infra*)
was named for her.]
- III. Luther Fitch, Jr., born 27 Sept., 1821;
he achieved the degrees of A. M. and M. D. at
Bowdoin College, the latter 1846. He prac-
tised medicine at Portland, and lived at Naples,
Me., and he died 3 Jan., 1891;
- IV. Caroline Fitch, born 6 Jan., 1824;
children born at Portland:
- V. Andrew Titcomb Fitch, born 9 Aug.,
1826; he was a physician at New York City.
He was Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-ninth
Regiment, New York Volunteers, 1862; Sur-
geon, 1863-4; Assistant Surgeon, S. A., his
residence was at Naples, Maine; he died 14
Feb., 1889;
- VI. Edward Fitch, born 29 Oct., 1828;
- VII. Adelia Fitch, born 7 Jan., 1831;
- VIII. Mary T. Fitch, born 8 Jan., 1831.

Of the daughters, one married Samuel F. Perley of Naples; another married Henry E. Perley; and another married Henry Willis (son of the historian of Portland).

LETTERS FROM A NURSE

IN THE CIVIL WAR.

(*Miss Almira Fitch^r Quinby.*)

Miss Quinby has been referred to at pages 118, 326, of this HISTORY; her picture, taken at about the time these letters were written, appears opposite page 328. Her recent death is referred to on page 549.

From time to time at short intervals these letters were read, in part, to the assembled audience of fa-

thers, mothers, wives and sweethearts who stayed at home.

The letters as here set forth are unabridged.

I.

To Thomas Quinby, Esq., Biddeford, Maine.

General Hospital, Annapolis,
Jan. 2d., 1863.

Dear Brother: On my return from my wards* to-night, I was gladdened by the sight of a barrel, on which was painted my name. A flatiron (or sadiron?) and poker aided me in ascertaining its contents. Nothing could be more acceptable, as we do not draw§ crackers, and the bread is often sour.

We have received no sick since the recent battles, although rumor has kept us in constant expectation of a large accession. We have nice easy times now. You need not be alarmed about the duties wearing upon my constitution, until you hear that our family has increased.

Eunice* wishes to know how it agrees with me. Tell her I have been perfectly well ever since I left home.

The barrel of apples of which she spoke has not yet arrived. Yesterday I obtained some apples at the Sanitary Rooms, and gave two to each of our men. It is only the second time they have been received at the Rooms since I came.

Eunice also spoke of a box which the ladies of Westbrook were thinking of sending to me. I shall be glad to receive it—can dispose of all that my friends are disposed to entrust to me.

**i. e.* hospital wards.

§ *i. e.* not supplied by the government.

*Eunice, sister of the writer, and wife of Dr. John Merrill (see p. 325).

She inquires about the arrangement of the wards. I thought I had given a particular description of them. Those over which I reign supreme (under the surgeon) consist of three two storied buildings with basements, the door opening in the middle and hall running directly through, below and above. On either side of the hall are two rooms, capable of containing four beds, making eight rooms in a building. They are heated by steam and lighted by gas. In the basement of one is the kitchen, which supplies all the wards under the charge of those surgeons. A fortnight since they issued two hundred and sixty rations from it. I believe there are ten kitchens besides this in the yard.

One of the surgeons has no lady nurse; the other is Mrs. Bostell of New York, a splendid woman. Previous to Christmas, this kitchen bore the name of "Whitney's Kitchen," but the succeeding day saw a scattering of cooks and bottlewashers, and now we have dubbed the firm, Bostell, Quinby & Potter. The personage bearing the last name is a *man*, and a first rate one, too. He obeys our slightest orders, as indeed they all do under the new administration.

The wards are not all arranged in the same manner, and some of the buildings are three stories in height; and in others there are large halls, where the beds are ranged in rows on either side.

Two men have died in my wards within a week, but just now we have not one who is very sick.

I will obtain a list of Maine soldiers as soon as possible. I am sorry to hear that Union Block is burned again. Sergeant Floyd read an account of it in a Baltimore paper. I received a *Press* today, from John*, I thought. There is a young man here from Biddeford, Alonzo Small, who has asked me for Biddeford papers—perhaps you have sent the *Union* and *Journal*, but I have never received but one. It is said

*Brother of the writer.

if the mail is larger than desirable, they throw out the papers.

There has been a Lyceum formed in the yard. An address is to be delivered before it, next Monday evening, by Rev. Mr. Hammond, chaplain of St. John's College. We are to have temperance lectures, too. The first was delivered on New Year's eve by Mr. Menzies.

I was very sorry to hear of Mr. Fuller's death. He preached for us, a fortnight before he died. Perhaps you saw an account of his visit here, in the *Boston Journal*. He was a splendid speaker. The soldiers listened to him with breathless attention. In the evening he gave an account of the engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor, of which he was an eye-witness.

The only females who attend our church are the seven nurses and the chaplain's wife and two daughters, so we are as conspicuous as we wish to be.

I think the skating excitement must be great, to draw you out. Did you *locomote* yourself, or attach yourself to old Kate's tail? My great desire is to get out on the bay in a boat, and were it not for the wholesome fear of Miss Dix, should have gratified it ere this.

The weather here is delightful, just like our pleasantest October days. Much of the time we sit without a fire, and when we have one, are obliged to open the windows. Well, I have got to the end of my second sheet, and the last bugle has sounded, which means, Put out the gas.

A Happy New Year to you all.

Yours truly,

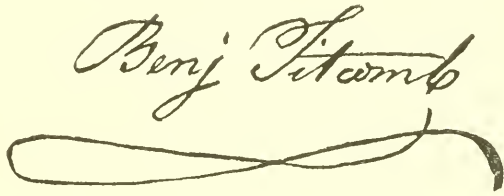
ALMIRA.

(*To be continued.*)

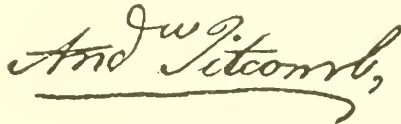
EDITORIAL NOTES.

John L^s. Dudley, Jr., an emminent bibliophile as well as as a successful business man of New York City, to whom I am indebted for assistance, is son of John L^r. Dudley, Sr., of 114 East 37st St., N. Y., who died in August of this year.

For some reason I omitted to insert on page 195 the fac simile of the autograph of Deacon Benjamin^d Titcomb (born 1726) mentioned on that page. His picture is opposite p. 192.



Also the autograph of his son Andrew^s Titcomb, born 1754 whose picture is opposite p. 196.



Slemons-Ferguson (p. 272). Among some letters on genealogical subjects I find one from Mr. Leonard B. Chapman of Westbrook, Me., in which he gives the date of the death of Mary^d (Slemons) Ferguson as having taken place 15 Jan., 1870, instead of 11 Jan., 1871, as given in this HISTORY. The latter is a family record; I don't know which, if either, is given in the graveyard at Hollis (now Dayton), Me. Mr. Chapman adds the date of her husband, Charles Ferguson's death, 26 Feb., 1863.

Haskell (p. 212). A list of ten of Thomas³ Haskell's children appears in the *History of Gorham* (by Katherine B. Lewis), and in 7 *Maine Hist. and Gen. Recorder*, 235, a partial list of his children.

LUTHER'S PRIDE OF BIRTH.—*From Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert's "Martin Luther and his Work" in December Century.* Martin Luther was very human and very lovable, strikingly like our own Lincoln in his quaint humor, his homeliness of speech, his human sympathies, his simplicity of character, his clearness of vision. He came, as so many of the world's great men come, of peasant stock. "I am a peasant's son; my father, my grandfather, and my great-grandfather were genuine peasants," he was accustomed to say, not without a touch of pride, and in spite of his opinion that "there is as little sense in boasting of one's ancestry as in the devil's priding himself on his angelic lineage." He was of the commonest people, and was glad of it. It was one of the secrets of his power. "Rich people's children," he once remarked, "seldom turn out well. They are complacent, arrogant, and conceited, and think they need to learn nothing because they have enough to live on, anyway. On the contrary, poor men's sons must labor to lift themselves out of the dust, and must endure greatly. And because they have nothing to boast about or pride themselves, they trust God, control themselves, and keep still. The poor fear God, therefore he gives them good heads that they may study, become educated and intelligent, and be able to assist princes, kings, and emperors with their wisdom."

Luther's family was not of the lowest class. For generations his ancestors had owned their house and farm in the village of Mohra, on the western side of the Thuringian hills. There are still Luthers in the same tiny hamlet, changed perhaps as little as the place itself.

Some people are such sticklers for ancestry that when they get to heaven they probably will snub Adam because he had no grandfather.—(*N. Y. Times.*)

Batchelder. Joseph Fred¹⁰ Batchelder's wife, mentioned on p. 543, was born Laura Catlett Lightfoot. Her descent is stated to be as follows: Rev. Richard¹ Lightfoot, born 1562, died 1725, for 24 years rector of St. Mary's Church, Stokes-Brusur, Northamptonshire, Eng., where a memorial tablet exists, had John² Lightfoot, barrister-at-law, alumnus of Oxford; will recorded at Somerset house; had Col. John³ Lightfoot, who married Anne, daughter of Gen. Thomas Goodrich. Col. John's will was proved 3 Apr., 1679, Essex Co., Va.⁷ They had Col. Goodrich⁴ Lightfoot, vestryman of St. George's parish, Va., 1727. He had William⁵ Lightfoot of the same parish, born 1769,⁷ died 1828; had Goodrich⁶ Lightfoot, who married Martha Fry and had Francis Thornton⁷ Lightfoot, who married Geraldine⁴ Fulder⁷ and had Col. Charles E⁸. Lightfoot who married Georgianna Chapin and had Laura Catlett⁹ (Lightfoot) Batchelder.

Martha Fry, the wife of Goodrich⁶ Lightfoot, was descended from Col. Joshua Fry, commander-in-chief of the Colonial forces when George Washington was a lieutenant. Col. Joshua had Rev. Henry who married Susan Walker and had Martha (Fry) Lightfoot.

Mrs. J. Fred Batchelder's pedigree goes on to say that the Susan (Walker) Fry last mentioned, was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, born 1714, died 1794, Comr. Gen. Va. troops; commissioner to run the bundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, still known as the Walker line; member of the House of Burgesses and of the Virginia Constitution [al convention?] in 1775. Dr. Thomas Walker's wife was Mildred, daughter of Col. John and Mildred (Greg-

ory) Thornton. Mildred Gregory was daughter of Roger and Mildred (Washington) Gregory. The last named was aunt and godmother of Gen. George Washington. She was the daughter of Lawrence Washington.

The wife of the abovementioned Col. Charles E^s. Lightfoot, C. S. A., was the daughter of Charles and Mary (Wise) Chapin of Abington, the Wise homestead, adjoining Arlington, the home of the Lees in Virginia. Abington was formerly the Custis home where Nellie Custis was born.

The Lightfoot pedigree adds that Charles Chapin was the son of Gurdon and Margaret (Reader) Chapin, an officer in the Revolution and a descendant of the Mayflower Chapins. This last statement must certainly be an error, for Gov. Bradford left a careful itemized list of the Mayflower passengers on the voyage to Plymouth in 1620 and no Chapin appears among them.

Brocklebank (pp. 96, 550). The manuscripts of Frank T. Pierce, including the Brocklebank genealogy, are said to have been bought by Edward A. Claypole, 309 Bush Temple, North Clark st. and Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ills.

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